PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE 'INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Docks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM,
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No. 54,697.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY—FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Apl.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	MONGOLIA	9508
1st May	SALSETTE	6000		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10269
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	PALESTINE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9691
3rd July	PERSIA	7351		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOSSUTH	5,021	A. Forest	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,323	M. Dabovich	15th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badovich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Holmar	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,988	R. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	5,046	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† KANZLER	2,500	Michelsen	15th April.
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Bu meister	29th April.
KUBEB	7,500	Fahlens	14th MAY.
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbaner	21st May

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Madow Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1908.

"APENTA" R.G.

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route—via. about
LHASA	3,171	Mon 19th Apr.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DWARKA	1,595	Thur 22nd Apr.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvi.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 16th Apr.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 19th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,595 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Apr. calling at (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 24th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	13th May 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,265	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,518	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	22nd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	4,378	Barillon	31st May "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	16th May 1909
F. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 550 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
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AGENT.
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when old nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY

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KREMER LONDON LONDON.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
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Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Delhi (Sub-agency).
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Mauritius	Samarang.	Hankow.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-00 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-00 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyeos	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Sapaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld,

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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DEPARTMENTS.

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GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
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BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.
EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

SPECIALLY FOR TENNIS.

The "VANTAGEIN"

TENNIS BOOTS and SHOES are the BEST for any COURTS.

THE PRICE IS RIGHT,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Boots.....Rs. 8-8, Shoes.....Rs. 6-8.
"VANTAGE IN" Deck Shoes...Rs. 5-8.

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MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838]
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: WN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

1908—1909

Phenomenal Increase in Turnover.

LIPTONS

£ 1,000,000

(=150 LAKHS).

Increase in business over any previous year's trading. This Extraordinary result has been achieved by us and is solely due to the fact that we command the

Confidence of the Public.

LIPTONS TEAS

The finest the world can produce.

	Rs.	A.	
Yellow Label	1	2	per lb.
Blue Label	1	0	"
Red Label	0	12	"

"A Contented Mind is a Blessing Kind."

You experience this happy state of well being when you drink our invigorating

TEA.

The Brew that dispels worry.

Our position in the Tea Market to-day being

SECOND TO NONE

YOU ARE COMPELLED

TO

Acknowledge the exceptional advantages you derive by dealing with us,

NO TEAS ARE 'QUITE AS GOOD'

AND

You are a loser every time you accept a substitute

FOR

LIPTONS.

LIPTON BUILDING.
Apollo Street, FORT.
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. CITY OF "EDINBURGH."
ARRIVED ON 14TH APRIL, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 15th April, 1909.

FANCY FETE

IN AID OF

THE BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CHANGE OF DATES.

THE TEN MASSED BANDS will play on the SPECIAL DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, between 9-30 and 11 P. M., and NOT on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, as previously notified.

Coupons will be accepted only till TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

Entrance on WEDNESDAY, the 21st will be by DAY TICKETS only; Re. 1 each, available at the Gates. Coupons will NOT be accepted.

J. B. PETIT,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, for the Surat City Municipality. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 by yearly increment of Rs. 10 per mensem plus horse-allowance Rs. 25 per mensem. Applicant must have a knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitary Science and must be young, sober, energetic and able to ride. If the candidate be a medical man, he will not be permitted to engage in private practice. Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 12th May, 1909.

By Order,
A. M. GHANDY,
Secretary,
Surat City Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Surat, 14th April, 1909.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupees sixty per share, free of income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1908, declared at the 34th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on Wednesday, the 14th instant, will be paid, to those shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the 6th instant, on and after Wednesday, the 21st April, 1909, on production of Certificates of shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14th April, 1909.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

SPENCER AND CO., LD.

MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.

OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the following articles to be delivered free at the Ahmedabad Railway Station, will be received at the Municipal Office, on the 15th May, 1909, before 5 P. M. In addition to the Rate, the name of manufacturers should be clearly stated in the Tender.

5,000 Stoneware Pipes 4"
1,000 Stoneware Pipes 8"
50 Stoneware Junctions Y 8" X 4"
500 Stoneware Junctions Right Angles 4" X 4".
5 Doulton's Automatic Syphons 4" diameter.
20 Cast iron manholes 20" diameter,
800 Stoneware Cully traps 4".
200 Stoneware Bends 4".

BHAILAL P. SHAH,
Secretary, A. M.

14th April, 1909.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED by the 30th April 1909, for admission to the Central Police Training School at Nasik, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-52 Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 16th April, 1908.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

FOR SALE.

MYRABOLAMS:—(T. Belerica 35 maunds, T. Chabula 20 1-4 maunds) and Semi Corpus Ana Cardium 21 maunds. For Samples and Rates apply to—

C. M. ISMAIL,
Forest Officer,
Thapal Estate, Saharanpur District, (U.P.)

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for "Engine lamps" are invited and will be received by the Manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, upto 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, 27th April, 1909, for SUPPLY of the undermentioned LAMPS:—

One Thousand sets of Engine Lamps consisting of two Buffer and one Head Lamps. Two hundred sets to be delivered by 1st June, 1909; 400 sets by 1st September, 1909; and 400 sets by 1st December, 1909.

Blank Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Ry., Naulakha, on payment of Rs. 5. Samples of the Lamps required can be inspected in the Chief Storekeeper's Office.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Naulakha, Dated 31st March, 1909.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cobro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Gitgaum, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

SIGNOR MASCARELLO'S INSTRUMENTAL

FAREWELL CONCERT

ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH APRIL, AT 9-30 P. M. (S.T.)

The Garden will be CLOSED and specially illuminated. A Souvenir Programme with Signor Mascarello's Photograph will be sold at As. 2.

ENTRANCE TO THE GARDEN Rs. 2,

FANCY FETE

IN AID OF

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FRIDAY, 16TH. INSTANT.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

FOLLOWED BY A FARCE.

THE PARSEE WILSONIANS.

I. SCENES FROM "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

II. "MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE"

THE LAST 4 DAYS OF THE

FANCY FETE.

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL.

6

MILITARY MASSED BANDS.

1st Gloster Regiment.
123rd Outram's Rifles.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
G. I. P. Volunteers.
Drums and Fifes.
Bugle Band.

MILITARY FREE GYMNASTICS AND VOCAL MUSIC BY BANDS.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

WITH

FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS!

TORCH-LIGHTS, FIFES, DRUMS, BUGLES and PIPES.

SUNDAY, SUNDAY, SUNDAY,
The 18th APRIL,
MASSED BANDS—MARCHING OF THE BANDS.

Military "Mouth Organ Band" Playing Songs, Cake Walks and Marches.

MONDAY, 19TH APRIL.

THE LONDON COMBINATION

OF

SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS.

WILL PERFORM

ON

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH AT 9-30 P.M.

6 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN LONDON STAR ARTISTS.

MISS RENE DELMAR,

The Handcuff Chain and Lock Performer will free herself from any handcuffs.

PROFESSOR DOBBY,

The World's Steel and Fire King also Human Ostrich.

WARD PARR! VIVIAN ST. CLAIR!!

ZAZEE FAUST!!!

Prof. DOBBY is willing to give £100 if it can be proved that passing the steel through the human body is not genuine.

Seats:—Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.

BOXING COMPETITION

FOR

HANDSOME SILVER CUP

OPEN TO EVERYONE.

ENTRIES FREE—Close on SUNDAY 6 P.M.

Apply to M. FREDILIS, Watson's Hotel.

LAST DAY! LAST DAY!! LAST DAY!!!

TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL,

THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF BOMBAY.

GRAND MILITARY AND NAVAL CONCERT, MASSED BANDS, AND DANCES.

"NOTE."—THE LAST DAY for COUPON HOLDERS.

EXTRA DAY!

EXTRA DAY!!

WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT,

"COME AND HEAR THE LITTLE VOLUNTEERS PLAY."

MASSED 10 BANDS.

1. Gloster Regiment.
2. 110th Light Infty.
3. 116th Mahratta Infty.
4. 123rd Outram's Rifles.
5. G. I. P.
6. B. B. & C. I.
7. Drums and Fifes
8. Bugle Band.
9. Pipe Band.
10. B. C. Vol: St. Mary's College.

ADMISSION TO FETE, Re 1.

"NOTE."—COUPONS ARE NOT available for THIS DAY.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform half price.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE,

MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Will be the last Exhibition of this Week's GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

DONT MISS TO SEE

For the last Time that fine Military Films

THE PICK OF THE RUSSIAN CAVALRY OR THE HUSSARS OF THE GUARD AT MOSCOW

AND

The Beautiful Drama named

THE GUNSHOT,

Played by the best Artists of the Odeon Theatre, Paris.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!

GRAND CHANCE OF PROGRAMME

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.

4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effects for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Norman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. B. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 588, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p.m.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GRAHAM STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs, The best and clearest pen in the market. Prices on application to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIER.—Messrs. CLIVE and Co. undertake the supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Furnished to the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Coonnar and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. 4, 21, (Pirpa Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Firms and Guarantee." Collection of Testimonials, also, on Questions regarding Firms Wants, and their Guarantees' Rights. By L. P Parekh Rs 6 Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE, Bachelor, Union House, Parvativille, Rockdale, Monastery, Noshirvan and Mithibai Hall. Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OUTFITTING. WANTED a capable MANAGER for Shirt and Hat Department, by a high class European Firm. References as to ability must be absolutely first class. Only such men need address stating age, qualifications, salary and experience to Box No. 1485, care of this Paper.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly in regard to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave, Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED from TODAY, and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per the thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette Limited, 1 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

The Art of Cake-making at Home

It is simple nowadays.
To do the raising and ensure light and dainty cakes use two ounces, of "the SURE raising powder"—

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

(Trade Mark)

—to one pound of ordinary flour.
Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shop or using cake mixtures.
'Paisley Flour' is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.
BROWN & POLSON make Corn Flour

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Bird Cage" bungalow, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, tiled top teapoys, bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, gent's bicycle, sewing machine, carpet rugs nearly new, organ by Rose, glassware, crockery-ware, best platedware, rich table ornaments and figures, windproof lamps, one De'Dion Engine, 2 seated motor-car, 6 H. P., with hood and lamps, in working order, suitable for merchants and doctors (trial will be given to the intending purchasers on the day of sale between 12 and 1-30 p.m.) etc., the property of T. Coverdale, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, almyras, chest of drawers, iron safes, sideboards, two gold watches by Mecabe and John, Jonez, Rem-Sho typewriter.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay the effects of the late Sergeant W. Kemp, such as steel trunks, boots, cotton and warm wearing apparels, overcoat, binocular and other sundries.

Also the effects of the late Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Dawood, such as cupboard chairs, table, crockery ware, carpets, a large lot of copper and brass utensils and pots and pans and other sundries.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred steel wheel Ralli Cart with hood in good order
1 " brougham.
1 " Victoria
1 Light vis-a-vis.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.,) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction at Horaby Road, Fort, the valuable surplus stock of Messrs John Roberts and Co., consisting of glassware, porcelain ware, furniture, iron and brass bedstead, lamp, furniture, tapestry and cretonne, etc.

The above will be a new two days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE A UNDERIA STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 142 of 1903.

Hiralal Jamnadass and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Musubai widow and other.....Defendants.

Under instructions from [illegible] by order of, Mr. Jamanadas Vandravandas, the Receiver, appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Court's order made in the above suit, dated the 11th of January, 1909, Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) put up for sale at the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Underia Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of Collector of land Revenue under old No. 1354, new No. 3514, old Survey No. 2486 and new Survey No. 3956, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No. 36 and now No. E. Ward No 294 and Street No. 133, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Underia Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Syed Poora Noosavar, and on the south by the house of Ibrahim Saheb Loddy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsi, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at No. 9, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL, 1909.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAST IRON POSTS for Street Lamps, Circular Glass Lanterns with Copper Tops, Gas Pipes, in different sizes in large quantity, Cast Iron Weights, Window Shutters, Tanks, Iron Gates, Copper Ball Cocks, Chisels, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned Stores on WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1909, at 4 P.M. Standard time, situated in the Compound of St. George's Hospital, Fort, behind Victoria Terminus Station.

The condition of Sale that 75 per cent. deposit to be paid on the Sale day, and the balance to be paid on the next day.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the Sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. GOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. at the Rowmma Street, Fort.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.

LIGHT

CHEAP

DURABLE.

All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.

Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE

Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP TIMBER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Workshop, Byculla.

A heap of Scrap timber measuring 30 feet × 20 feet × 6 feet high.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Suit No. 1: 774 of 1908.

Jasim.....Plaintiff,
vs.
Vadha and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Receiver, herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, the following lots of undrilled pearls, belonging to the estate of the late Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Wahab Pasha—

Lot No. 1	—Khambati undrilled pearls about chavs		500
Do.	2— do. do. do. do.		150
Do.	3—Asmani undrilled pearls, about chavs		600
Do.	4— do. do. do. do.		600
Do.	5—Mitha undrilled about chavs		600
Do.	6—Asmani pearls undrilled about chavs		150
Do.	7—Drilled Gamshai pearls, about chavs		350
Do.	8—Blue undrilled Soojnis, about chavs		75
Do.	9—One Button, about chavs		30
Do.	10—Fine Soojnis, about chavs		135
Do.	11—5 Buttons, about chavs		90
Do.	12—Blue Buttons about chavs		90
Do.	13—Soojnis about chavs		50
Do.	14—One drilled Soojni, about chavs		15
Do.	15—Golvo pearls, about chavs		100

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 Second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Young bay Arab Racer "Majoobi," 13 2 3/4 for life W. I. T. Club certificate, very fast for short distance race.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND OFFICE SAFE.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the sole committee of the property of the lunatic Maganlal Laldas, Shroff, Solicitor, an adjudged lunatic, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a lot of office furniture consisting of large and small writing tables, chairs, sliding doors, cupboards, cupboard for stationary, cupboard with pigeon holes, revolving top table and chair, bentwood easy chair and side table, large and small Milner, Mosler and Pitterson's iron safes with stands Desmore typewriter, copying presses with stands, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Roosevelt House," opposite the Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumb waiters, handsome drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, made to order Almyras, Zoonda cupboard, large screen, sewing machine, open carved drawing room suit, carved writing table, rich ornaments, typewriter, bicycles, ice box, clocks, etc., the property of G. D. Pudmji, Esqr., proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE of UNCLAIMED Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Ry Ward Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, wheat and jowari in bags, cotton seeds in bags, baskets of bangles, bale of twist, case of C. P. Goods, case of iron screws, marble stones, luggage-trunk, box of secon oil, bundles of gunny, box of coal tar, keg of point, bundles of iron bars, bundles of coir ropes, bags of bangle stones, box of locks, wagon of common stones, empty casks, bags of Sajikhar, bags of ground nuts, empty drums, dooras of picking cotton, lot of old records, condemned sheets, ropes, etc, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, U. S. ADDIE, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Bamnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HENDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed on sums not amounting to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Cal

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 14, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 15, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 5/8		1/16
do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	.....	...	...
2½ do. Govt Securities...	.....	...	...
*Bar Silver in London ...	.....	...	...
do. do. 2 months' hence	.....	...	...
do. in New York ...	51 1/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45		1 1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	1/8	...
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 3/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	1 5/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3/4	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unebgd.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000,

Rs. 16,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 18,50,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 5,10,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 39,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta & Bombay, 15·91.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 4,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 19,40,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 16,40,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 40,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta & Bombay 15·94.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale..... Rs. 65,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 80,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Transfers, on Madras, Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ... ...Improved demand.
Futures ... ... Strong.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 20,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·40—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 3-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·36 +06	5·36 +05	5·39 +05	5·41 +05	5·36 +06

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·32 +04	5·30 +05	5·29 +05	5·28 +04

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 30,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 12,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 1,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 20,000 „
Spot Cotton—10·45+10

Futures—Month of May 10·12+13 } Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined later partially under realizing.
Do. do. July 10·14+11 }

NEW ORLEANS:—

Spot Cotton—10+3·16
Futures—Month of May ... 10·08+18
Do. do. July ... 10·23+11
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

	Bales.	
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	74,000	upto 8-4-09
Do. Exports to Great Britain	19,000	
Do. do. to France and Continent	55,000	
Do. do. to Japan ...	2,000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	597,000	
Do, do. at Interior Ports	604,000	

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe,—62lbs.—44 May-June—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian—Fo Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Linseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 3-4 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 1-2 April-May.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 40 1-4—April-May—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 415lbs., ex-ship 45 1-2 May-June—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—42 1-2—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality),—8 1-4 unchgd.
Arrivals :—
"Tokio".—"Queen Elizabeth."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [15TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees	500	Jask	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	545	Muscat	
1 Bundle Rupees	421	Dwarka	
2 Bundles Rupees	2,000	C Mandvie Gwadhur	
34 Nos. Sovs.....	510		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,980	Busreh	A M Meer
Rupees	2,725		
6 Bundle Gold Coins	175	Abass	G Ailmall
Rupees	1,300		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 15th April, 1909.

By .	Bars.	Ounces.
...ilway.....	61	74,814
... Railway.	168	150,208

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 18 lakhs down.

Exchange :—
The market opened firm to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. 1s. 3 15-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. Council Bills also went strong and tenderers only received 11 per cent of the amount of their applications, Rs. 10 lakhs of extra wire being taken subsequently at 1s. 3 31-32d. There was no enquiry for remittance in this market and although cash T. T. was available at 1s. 3 15-16d. only a trifling amount was settled. Private Bills were scarce, but a considerable wheat export is expected in the near future and with a better supply of Bills higher rates may be looked for. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :—
There has not been much business passing in this market. The quotation for cash and the settlement are steady at 94 13-16 at which there an buyers at the close.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·13	
1st Settlement	„	93·13	

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London, according to private advices, is unchanged at 23 9-16 for ready and forward delivery; and New York is also unchanged at 51 1-8. Locally the market has been steady to firm the ready and forward quotations closing as under. Bar Gold is steady

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	63	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
In sympathy with the better advices from the Home markets our market opened steadier with price about Rs. 2 higher all round. The market continues unsettled, and there is not much doing for forward delivery.
The market at Colaba was cleared this afternoon owing to the death of Seth Chatterbhuj Morarjee.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	286	May.
Good M. G. Broach	255	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	245	May.
Fine M. G. Damanggaum-Pulgaon ...	240	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	237	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	237	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	230	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	224	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	230	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	236	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	199	Jan.1910
Good Westerns	238	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	254	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	Bales.
Total Imports	4,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.
5·36	5·35	5·38	5·40
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·36	5·32	5·30	5·28	5·27
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 11	6 B. T.
April-May	„	8 3	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet with little enquiry and ratesare somewhat easier.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6 13	6 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gurzerat ...	„	7 8	0 B.T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	„	7 10	0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There is very little doing, but prices are steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	44	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	„	54	0 0
Black Kutni	„	38	0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29 12	0
Apl.-May	„	6 1	6 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed :—

April-May	Rs.	9 14	0 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23 12	0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...	Rs.	6	4	6 R.T.
White Pessi, Apl.-May ...	„	6	8	0 „
Soft Red ready ...	„	42	8	0 per cdy.

Tone—Strong.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,467½
India	744
Indian Specie Bank	55

Mills :—

Century	270
Crescents	105
Kohinoor	740
New Great Eastern	205
Phœnix	100

Presses :—

Indian Cotton Co	125
New Mofussil	670

Miscellaneous :—

The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Ordinary	115
„ „ Preference	156½
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	343½
Colaba Land and Mill	1,085
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate Co.	15
Bombay Burmah Trading New Issue	432½

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Tapti-Valley	427½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	9,456 bales.
Wheat	19,703 cwts.
Linseed	19,917 „
Rapeseed	10,807 „
Gingellyseed	124 „
Poppyseed...	2,013 „
Groundnuts	606 „
Castorseed...	13,452 „
Rice	76,378 „
Myrabolams	3,103 „
Cottonseed	15,715 „
Mowrasseed...	Nil
Gram	2,408 „
Joowar	8,922 „
Maize	Nil

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The Exchange Market is firmer, Bank D. D. ruling at 1s. 3 15-16d.

The Share Market is firm, with Bengals at 900, Barabonis at 16, Borreas (old) at 13 1-2, Bhalgoras at 17 1-2, East Indians at 200, Gopalichucks at 13 1-4, Jumonis at 9 1-8, Kosoonda and Nyadees at 40, New Manbheems at 40 3-4, Standards at 15 1-2 and Sudamdivs at 7.

THE Bank of Burma shares have been sold at Rs. 106. There is an enquiry for them. 90 shares have changed hands at the above price.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THURLOW—April 11, the 16 Elysium Row, Calcutta to Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Thurlow, a son.

MARRIAGE.

FENNELL—BURROWES—March 7, at Holy Trinity Church, Meiktila, by the Rev. H. Evans-Price, Lieut. A. E. S. Fennell, 81st Pioneers, only son of the late Sydney Danvers Fennell, Esq., to Lily Laidley, eldest daughter of the late William Townsend Burrowes, Esq., C. E., and of Mrs. Burrowes, The Laurels, Launceston, Tasmania.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, *26th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kempy & Co Ld
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 7-49m., 8-4Ca. Low water, 2·15m., 1·56a.
P. and O. steamer "Mores" with the English mails of the 2nd April due to arrive at 6. a.m.
Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Oriental Buildings, 4-40 p.m.
Fancy Fete, Oval.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "He who is good at commanding must have some time been good at obeying."—CICERO.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21·3m. a.m. ; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6·2m. p.m. ; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4 4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, April 17.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch, Government House, 5-30 p.m. Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Company, 1 Forbes Street, 4 p.m. All India Championship Tournament begins at Bombay. Foundling Home Fancy Bazar, Berkeley Building Terrace, 5 to 8 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 9-3m., 9-37a. Low water, 3-3m., 3-2a.
Sunday, April 18.—Low Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-2m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-45m., 3-55a.
Monday, April 19.—Summer vacation of the Bombay High Court commences. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences in Bombay. Prize distribution Bai Ruttonbai Panday Memorial School, Residences for Poor Parsis 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-52m., 11-2a. Low water, 4-25m., 4-43a.
Tuesday, April 20.—Fancy Fete on the Oval concludes. Sun rises 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water. 11-38m., 11-42a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-29a.
Wednesday, April 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-23m., Low water, 5-43m., 6-14a.

ARRIVAL OF THE GAEKWAR.—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda arrived in Bombay yesterday and has put up in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Capri," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m, to-day, Friday.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A brown Himalayan Bear (Ursus Isabellinus) has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. Merwan Khusru Irani.

THE FANCY FETE.—The following is the programme for to-day :—The band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles and 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, 5-30 to 7 30 p.m. and 9 to 11-30 p.m., Variety Entertainment by the Parsee Wilsonians, 9 p.m. (B. T.)

A FANCY BAZAAR.—The Sisters of St. Joseph's Home, Mazagon, invite their friends and well-wishers to the Great Fancy Roof Bazaar to be held on the Berkley Building Terrace, Byculla, to-morrow, Saturday, from 5 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the Foundling Home. St. Mary's Band will play. Admission Free.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society, to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. M. N. Dastur M.A., will expound "Gatha Ahunavaiti" Chap. V (Yasna XXXII), verse 11. At 5-45, after a discussion on names of persons occurring in the Farvardin Yasht, Mr. K. E. Punegar, B.A., will submit the following subject : Stray thoughts re Ardai Viraf and his Trance.

BASSEIN PILGRIMAGE.—The Bassein Fort Pilgrimage in honour of St. Gonsalo Garcia, the only Indian canonised Saint, who was born at Bassein, will take place on Sunday. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will run a Special on that day, leaving Colaba at 7-5 a.m., and halting at all the stations up to Bassein Road Station, where it will arrive 9-7 a. m., at Bhyndar at 8-53 a. m., where boats will be available to cross over to the Fort. In the evening the Up Special will leave Bassein Road at 6-15 p. m. In the absence of His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaon, the Very Rev, L. C. Pera, will preside on the occasion. There will be low masses from 8. a. m. successively up to 12 when the solemn High Mass will begin. All priests making the pilgrimage are granted the faculty of saying two masses on that day.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following is the programme to be played by the 1st Gloucestershire Regt. at the R. B. Yacht Club under the direction of A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, this evening :—

March .....Rienzi .....Wagner
Overture.....Phedre .....Massenet
Cornet Solo...Bravoure deJoselyn .....Goddard
Selection... Die Meistersinger .....Wagner
Valse Lente. Pas des Fleurs.....Leo Delibes
Minuet from L'Arlesienne .....Bizet
Caprice .....The Whistler and his Dog.Bilton

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—With a view to encourage Technical Education among Parsee youths in general studying at the above Institute in the principles of Science and Art and their application to industrial or other purposes, a general meeting of the past and present Parsee students of the Institute was held in the Institute premises, Mr. Sorabjee K. Gandhy, L.M.E., M.I. Mar. E., A. I. N. R. (London) in the chair on the 31st March 1949. The meeting was called to consider the advisability of starting a fund named "The Zoroastrian Silver Medals Fund" for the purpose of awarding every year silver medals named "The Zoroastrian Silver Medal" to Parsee students only who shall have been regular in attendance during the Third Session and pass the Third Session Examinations in their respective courses with the complementary Science subjects and gain the highest aggregate marks for that Session only, and under such other conditions as the Managing Committee may deem proper. It was proposed to give these medals in the following departments :—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Department, (4) Technical Chemistry, (5) Enamelling. In case of the Enamelling Department the medal to be awarded according to the result of the final examination. According to the resolution unanimously passed "that a subscription list be started among Parsee members of the community in general, and Parsi students of the Institute in particular, with the object of raising funds for the above purpose", this list has been issued in the full confidence that it will meet with a hearty response from the charitable disposition of the Parsi community.

REVIEWS.

ANOTHER of the Romance of the East Series "TALES WITHIN TALES," is just issued by John Murray. The author, Sir Arthur, N. Wollaston, K.C.I.E., in his introduction, says that these Eastern Fables are attributed to Pilpai or Bidpai, dating about 300 B. C. About 550 A.D. an edition in early Persian was given to the world, the present publication being adopted from a version which appeared at the end of the fifteenth century.

"JIMBO, A FANTASY," by Algernon Blackwood—(Macmillan and Co.) is a story of an excitable, nervous child, whose father thought that the best way to make a man of him was to have a sensible, practical governess, who did not give in for poetry or dreaming or any such nonsense. Unfortunately the plan did not answer. The child has a fall and the remainder of the book "The Fantasy" is the child's wanderings when delirious.

"THE GIFTED FAMILY" by Barry Pain—(Methuen and Co.)—This is a homely story of a family who live over a shop in the Finsbury Road. Very pleasant reading of Mr. Prendergast who is devoted to George Meredith. The eldest daughter, Juliet, who is a musician and marries Mr. Todmorden, a very well drawn character of Ida and Fred. But the real interest of the story centres round Sandra, the youngest daughter, and her little romance. The characters are all very well drawn and though only a homely story, one is anxious to see how it all ends, and feels relieved when it turns out well.

"THE NEW ANDROMEDA" by Carlton Dawe—(George Bell.)—One expects something a little out of the ordinary from this author, and is not disappointed. The story is essentially modern and pleasingly written. An unfortunate Andromeda and a charming Perseus, who finds himself in an embarrassing position from which he is relieved but not, alas as he would have liked. It is with sadness and regret one lays aside the modern Andromeda. The closing scene is a wonderful piece of writing.

"KATHERINE THE ARROGANT" by B. M. Croker—(Methuen.) Not equal to many other stories written by this author, Katherine is the daughter of a Colonel who had lived much in India, losing his wife there. On retirement he lived abroad, with his daughter, a gay reckless sort of life and when he died left a legacy of debts to her. She returned to England, hoping to find occupation and had nearly given up hope, when an old friend found her, whom she persuaded to take her as her maid. The story becomes exciting towards the end when all ends up well.

"THE FORTUNES OF A FAIR FREE-LANCE" by C. E. Jeffery.—(George Routledge and Sons).—It is not the fate of many to have such varied and tragic experiences, crowded into so short a space of time, as Gladys, the heroine of this book. She is married and settled down at the age of twenty-three. Before that time she had been engaged and thrown her fiance over because he was poor. She then marries and has tragic times, narrowly escaping being tried for murder. Once more she was engaged to be married to a man "who was without exception the ugliest man, she had ever seen." Mark Twain says "that we none of us like mediocrity ; there is no mediocrity about Seth, he is so sublimely, immeasurably, imcomparably ugly that his ugliness amounts to a distinction like that of pig-dogs and old china." A pert little girl on hearing of the engagement remarked : "It is just like beauty and the beast in the fairy tale" However, our heroine at the time for the wedding drew near, could not face it and ran away to the ends of the earth. No other place than India. These are her reflections on board the steamer when going out in the capacity of governess: "Well it may be better to be good, clever, witty, blue I cannot say ; I never set up for being either, I can only remark that I am humbly grateful to Providence for having made me beautiful." "These reflections are apropos of the great kindness she received from the male passengers during the whole voyage out. Our heroine now becomes engaged and really to her liking to a Collector Saheb, who is most generous, provides a beautiful trousseau and again on the eve of the wedding she runs away ; but this time much against her will. She goes to Delhi, meets her fate and is married the very day." A very entertaining book as is also our heroine's description of Bombay. "After doing the bazaars he took a drive into the country, passing spacious gardens, enclosed in high walls or merely cactus hedges, over which appeared the graceful cocoanut palms, the bread-fruit, and the plantain ; the latter with leaves six feet long and high crimson flowers hanging at the end, of spiky bunches of fruit weighing from thirty to forty pounds."

"FELIX STONE" by Alice and Claude Askew (George Bell.)—So well known are the works of A. and C. Askews that they need little criticism. The present is full of exciting incident. In the opening chapter the hero, Felix Stone, a quasi-millionaire, marries a lady of beauty and fashion, who he imagines will spend money freely and make his house attractive, quite forgetting little Dorothy the daughter of his vicar, whom he had married as a boy, making her promise never to tell any one, whilst he goes to California to make their fortunes. These forgotten wives have a way of turning up when least expected as in the present case. Hence the story.

"THE DEGENERATE" by Fred Wishaw—(George Bell and Sons.)—A story of Russia of to-day. The hero, Prince Alexis Tamboj, had stopped one day to listen to a stranger, addressing a dozen people or so in one of the public gardens. The Police interfered and took the speaker to the nearest Police station, the Prince interceded for him and obtained his release. This was the beginning of a friendship between Alexis and the agitator Kamaroj and the beginning too, of a strong desire to take a hand in the healing of Russia's sickness, which was soon to become the ruling passion of the young aristocrat's life."

The latest edition to the New Universal Library by George Routledge is called "CAUSERIES DU LUNDI" and reproduces articles which appeared in the "Constitutional" from October 1st 1849 for one year. Among the subjects are memoirs of Napoleon, George Sand, Madame de Sevigné and many others.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Armand-Behic," April 15.

Passengers to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Armand-Behic" left yesterday :—

Apte, Mr B V
Avery, Mr W
Blaer, Capt
Brown, Lieut
Bayley, Sir Charles
Binny, Capt A J M
Bowden, Mr and child
Benjamin, Mrs and 5 children
Brooke, Col V
Buxey, Mr N A
Couch, Capt and Mrs and baby
Cama, Dr A P
Cantin, Mr L
Charrin, Mr and Mrs
Chureh, Rev and Mrs W H L
Cadell, Miss M M
Cawasjee, Mr B
Clarke, Mr. R
Coates, Mr M H
Curtis, Mr G S
Dodd, Capt
Duperrier, Mrs and baby
Daley, Mrs
Daag, Mr and Mrs S H
Dunk, Mr
Dadachanjee, Dr R K
Dallaporta, Mr
Elrington, Mr and Mrs
Gordon, Lt F
Gammeter, Mr E
Gadially, Dr E P
Green, Mr T G
Garvil, Col and Mrs J
Harris, Mrs
Hella, Mr T
Irance, Mr M
Jankhandi, The Chief and Rani of Jankhandi The Chief for 3 servants.
Jubin, Mr and Mrs and child
Johnson, Major C
Joanne, Mr A
Karbhari, Mr
Karkhandis, Dr B G
Kissel, Mr and Mrs and baby
Kale, Mr D S and Master
Kennedy, Mr P
Laughlin, Mrs A C
Lee, Lt H W
Mehta, Mr J W
Marzban, Mr J B
Mercer, Mr L
Muspratt, Col F C
Marsden, Capt E
Mody, Dr R D
Mitra, Mrs and child
Montgomery, Mr and Mrs
Master, Mr H D
Malborough, Mr J H
Mayo, Mr F
Nundlall, Mr P P
Nanavutty, Mr E
Noorudin, Mr
Neill, Mr O
Patheria, Mr S
Patell, Mr P F
Pratt, Mr B M
Padonjee, Mr and Mrs G D and Misses two
Pallonjee S Joshi, Mr and Mrs
Pongee, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Quadlir, Gulam Mr
Rawlins, Mr
Rodick, Mr W
Robinson, Mr T C
Richmont, Lt J T C
Rustomjee, Mr S J
Reid, Major
Sokhey, Mr S S
Sulzer, Mr
Steatfield, Mr G L W
Sherazee, Mr G H
Sheperd, Mr A W
Smith, Mr and Mrs A S and baby
Smith, Master
Spencer Smith, Lt L
Stewart, Mr J
Singh Sohur, Mr
Thacore, Mr
Vakil, Mr and Mrs
Waller, Mr F
Waller, Mr and Mrs D and 4 children
Watt, Mr W
Richard, Mrs and son and Governess
Bossue, Mr
Morras, Mr and Mrs
Vinllet, Miss
Mass, Mr and Mrs and child.
Laret, Mr and Mrs
Htesse, Mr and Mrs and baby
Mathieu, Mr and Mrs and 2 children.
Marot, Mr and Mrs and 5 children
Cadet, Mr and Mrs
Casabianca, Mr
Derouex, Mrs and 4 children
Rousseau, Mr and Mrs and 7 children
Lorenzo, Mrs and baby
Etesso, Mr for a servant
Magania, Mr and Mrs
Charried, Mr
Mercader, Mr
Joly, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Marsili, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Lorenzi, Mr
Weillet Romen, Mr
Roged Ronquairol, Mr
Tardivat, Mr and Mrs and child
Beringuir, Miss
De Bayer, Mr and Mrs and child
Ropert, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Savelli, Mr and Mrs and 5 children
Brian Mr and Mrs and 4 children
Peretti Mr
Conan Mr
Bretteville Mr
Pregent Mr
Corre Mr
Souin, Mr, wife and child
Bourge Mrs and Miss
Delexlaze Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Parmentier, Mr
Owen Chx, Mr
Bousor Miss
Giles, Mr and Mrs and baby
Giles, Miss
Wright, Mr E N
Wright, Mr W
Dawson, Mr and Mrs
Ball, Mr and Mrs W T
Ball, Mr and Mrs W B
Wright, Mrs T L
Julien Lefebure Miss
Regina Lefebure Mrs
Lefebure Mr R G
Orgeval, Mr P D
Brunsingh, Husien Mr
Allen, Mr C B
Reily Mr and Mrs A
Stephens, Geo Mr
Pierre, Harry Mr
Stokes, Mrs
Ashdown, Miss

Per s.s. "R. Rubattino," April 15.

Passengers per Italian Mail s. s. "R. Rubattino," Captain L. Mancini sailed yesterday :—

Abrecht, Mr and Mrs
Arathoon, Mr
Bittman, Mrs
Baskerville, Miss A E
Baker, Mrs J M
Baker, Master
Butler, Mr A E
Buksh, Mrs V E I son and child
Burnett, Mr and Mrs K
Bassol, Miss
Cavedini Bishop of Mangalore, Very Rev Fr A
Clare, Sister E
Curnduff, Mrs J M H
Clark, Miss R E
Clark, Miss L M
Chopin, Mr and Mrs
Ross Chutch, Miss E
Carrissimo, Mr
Channier, Mr D and Mrs
Douglas Smith Maj Mrs and child and nurse
Dussman, Mrs
D'Alleas, Mr
Doering Bishop of Poona Very Rev Fr
Denne, Mr A C W
Elmorie Rev Mrs W C and child and infant
Rugini, Sister
Ewart, Mr C
Evans, Miss
Edmonds, Mr
Francels, Mr W C C
Fobes, Mr and Mrs C A
Guider, Mrs J A
Greenfield, Br-General R M
Griswoled, Rev H W
Hornbech, Rev C and children
Holst, Miss M K
Johnson, Rev H
Jones, Rev Mrs R E and child
Johnston Mr and Mrs D L
John, Mrs G A and child
John, Miss M D
Jenks, Miss J E
Krocker, Rev J F & Mrs and 4 children
Lane, Mrs E
Lamb, Rev H C
Maire, Sister
Mayers, Mr S R
Monlque, Sister
Mathie, Mr and Mrs W
Martin, Prof Mrs L E and children,
Moore, Miss
McKee, Rev and Mrs D
McBrien, Mr C H
Mead, Mr J
Madson, Rev and Mrs N and children
Morris, Miss E
Mitchell, Mr F
Mequads, Mr and Mrs L
Noble, Mr G
Priest, Miss E
Peliti, Mr F
Powell, Rev and Mrs
Pedone, Capt D
Radice, Mr A H and Mrs
Radice Mrs C A and 2 infants
O'Reilly, Capt L J Mrs and child
Reeves, Rev W A
Robinson, Miss H E
Scott, Lieut. Col B and Mrs
Smith, Master W
Sabouile, Mrs and Miss
Stewart, Rev R and Mrs
Stuart Miss F
Swanston, Major O
Thomson, Mr A W and Mrs
Tomkins, Mr L
Wallach, Mrs

Per s. s. "Circassia," April 16.

The Anchor Line Steamer "Circassia" will sail from No. 1 Victoria Dock to-morrow evening with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 6 p.m. sharp. Heavy baggage should be alongside in the morning.

TO SUEZ.

Cooke, Lt. G. A.

TO MARSEILLES.

Barretts, Hon, Mrs, nurse and child.

TO LONDON.

Ashworth, Miss M
Goyder, Mr G B
Gordon Hall, Mr F B G
Hopewell, Mr H
Kidley, Miss H
Leary, Capt J O
Muirhead, Lt J A
Malet, Capt R J
Nicholson, Lt F A
Owen Dunn, Hon Mrs
Pace, Mr J W
Paris, Capt A L
Peyton, Brig Gen W G
Peyton, Mrs infant and nurse
Sinclair, Lt T C
Tweedale, Mr R N
Watson, Maj A C
Worsley, Mrs G and infant
Winter, Mr R L

TO LIVERPOOL.

Brever, Mrs
Domenichetti, Mrs F H
Floyd, Mrs and child
Fortescue, Mr W
Gill, Mrs and 2 infants
Gordon Hall, Miss
Hinchcliffe, Mr S
Hinchcliffe, Mrs
Hewletts, Mrs, nurse and infant
Kidson, Miss C A
Norton, Mrs
Norton, Mr A C
Maidment

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, 4,050 tons Captain J. R. MacGregor, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. Randow, Capt. Batty I.M.S., Mr. E. E. Kent, Capt. W. H. B. Giddes, Mr. A. Patterson, Capt and Mrs. Forrester Miss Prust, and Mr. Kowhowgram.

THE steamer Castlegarth, 1,673 tons, Captain A. H. Lord, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, in ballast.

THE Portuguese Gun boat Rio Sado, Commander J D C de Souza sailed on Wednesday for Diu.

THE F and Rubattino S N Company's steamer R Rubattino 2,681 tons Captain L Mancini sailed yesterday for Genoa &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo 2,760 tons Captain J Boxhall sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Praga 2,385 tons, Captain G Gillhuber, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE French mail steamer Armand-Behic 3,564 tons Captain E Guionnet, sailed on Thursday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3,253 tons, Captain W Kelso arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr....Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Duffe in ...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart Comdr W A Tindall ...I G T Steamer
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 15.

Alavi .....3324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Badrie.....1613 Buddon .....H C Joosub
Cliftonhall.....2532 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Cledmoor.....2108 Mathews .....The Captain
Castlegarth.....1673 Lord .....S Smidt & Co
Fitzpatrick.....2333 Hutchinson ..W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon ..B & P S N Co
Irismere.....2326 Seeberg .....T Morrison & Co
Juba.....134 Wilson .....B A Protectorate
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Kasara .....5041 Cox .....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms .....T Morrison & Co
Nowshera.....1961 Ramage .....M M & Co
Planelheptune.....2821 Price .....F Muir & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Salsette.....2392 Lewellin .....Aden .....7-4P & O Co
Strathclyde.....2842 Crerer .....W & A Graham & Co
Scindia.....3253 Kelso.....W & A Graham & Co
Saifi.....1445 .....B & H S N Co
Trocas.....2657 Mills .....W & A Graham & Co
Virawa.....2176 Emmett .....M M & Co
Waroonga .....1606 Johnson .....M M & Co
Warturn.....3127 Schmidt .....W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

H W P D

Ponani.....552 Hemail .....B nager...17-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Sayari.....553 Mahomed .....N F.....Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga.....951 Cutbush .....Karachi .....16-4 M M & Co
Mahanadi...547 Ahmed. Mangalore...16-4 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Apl	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	City of Edinburgh	Macgregor ...	Glasgow, Mar 11
15	Castlegarth s	Lord	Busreh, Apr 7
	Scindia s	Kelso	Liverpool, Mar22

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Nerbudda s.....	Cross	Karachi
	Dumra s	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c
	Rio Sado (Port Gunboat)	De Souza ...	Diu
	R Rubattino s ...	Mancini	Genoa, &c
	Praga s	Gillhuber.....	Trieste, &c
	Armand-Behic s...	Guionnet.....	Marseilles

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Castlegarth, for Boncan.
" Kunzler, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels	Names	From
12	Bengalen	C W Visser	Rangoon
	Holywell	G Shorpe	London
	Phodoung	D B Gower	Rangoon

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	From
2	Battan Hall	Calcutta
7	Clan Ross	Galle
6	Belle of France	Calcutta
10	Umballa	Rangoon
12	Palamcotta	Negapatam
13	Danera	London
13	Palitana	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, with the homeward Mails of the 10th instant, arrived at Aden at 12-30 a.m. on Thursday the 15th April.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 9th instant, passed Suez at 9 p. m. on Wednesday the 14th April.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FOR LONDON.

Jerseymoor s—2,028 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 6,009 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 9,005 cwts cottonseed, K Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Hidolgo s—1,040 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Muristan s—1,071 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 1,820 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Espinner and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 235 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,312 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 5,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 210 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 207 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 212 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 672 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BONCAN.

Castlegate s—4,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wormley Hall s—1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales cotton and 22 bales yarn, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales yarn David Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—64 cwts sharkfins, A Allarakhia; 35 cwts sharkfins, K N Miani and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales yarn, The M B Kaisha; 471 bales yarn, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bale; yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—2 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru s—554 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
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FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.

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ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1909.

THE TOURNAMENT will START on MONDAY, April 19th, 1909. Matches will be played on the 11th Mahrattas Ground, Marine Lines, Maidan, and on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. All Matches will start at 5-40 p. m. (S. T.)

Season Tickets for the Tournament may be obtained from the Undersigned. 1st Enclosure Rs. 5 2nd Enclosure Rs. 2-8.

Daily tickets will be issued on the ground, 1st enclosure Rs. 1 2nd Enclosure 8 annas.

Ladies will be admitted free. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

W. R. S. SHARPE.
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

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HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
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QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

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If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
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MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1⅝in. to 20in. by 7½in.
3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON
AND
CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS.
Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.
FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall,
Benares.
In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each ; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalsa, Deccan.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

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HAYWARD TYLER
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MARSHALL,
SONS & CO., LD.,
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Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

"W. W. Willie."—Thanks for your letter, but we cannot undertake to reproduce dialect.

The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1909.

THE DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

WHEN Sir George Warrender hauls down his flag on the "Hyacinth" and occupies a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, we may take it he will not follow the example of Lord Charles Beresford and stump the country in denunciation of the Navy and the Government's Naval policy. Sir George evidently believes in the efficiency of the Navy, and that we in Bombay may sleep peacefully in our beds—until we wake to find not only ourselves but the whole Empire in danger. There was a time when besides the East India Squadron, we had a Harbour Defence Squadron, a great field of submarine mines and many more troops than we have to-day. We had a well-stocked arsenal and a gun-carriage factory. But these things are no more and at the annual gathering of the Bombay Artillery Volunteers, on Tuesday evening, Colonel Russell, Commandant, recalled the fact, urging his gunners to give all the assistance they could to the military authorities. Continuing, the Commandant said it amazed him that the most powerful nation in the world should allow a valuable city like Bombay to remain in, to his mind, its present defenceless condition. "When they saw the millions which were being spent in Bombay in laying out new docks, in reclamation at Sawree and in new buildings, when they came to think that two boats' crews, landing anywhere in the neighbourhood of the water-pipe or railway could render Bombay untenable in a week; and when they remembered that the submarine mining defences had been wiped away" it behoved them to do something to put an end to the present scandalous state of things. We quite agree. The Port and City of Bombay is practically undefended, for notwithstanding the presence of a few companies of the best garrison gunners in India, we have no means of opposing the approach of a hostile fleet, or of a couple of gunboats which could blow the city and the docks to smithereens in the course of a single dark night.

The Admiral, who presented the prizes, differed from Colonel Russell's view. The spectacle was not without its humorous aspect. It is, of course, possible that there would be as great divergence between the expressed opinions of Sir George Warrender on the Active List and Sir George Warrender on half-pay, as between those of Lord Charles Beresford the Admiral, and the Parliamentary agitator. Perhaps not. But if we carry Sir George's observations on Tuesday night to their logical conclusion everything is as right as it can be, and, if we like, we may take away our gunners, both regular and volunteer and use our Infantry and Light Horse for purely ceremonial and police purposes, or torch-light processions and fancy fetes. Here are his words: "Colonel Russell suggested that Bombay was in a very precarious state, but he was afraid he differed from him. They must remember that before an enemy could land in Bombay he must cross the sea. He must cross the sea unless airships became much more prominent factors than they were now. Their object in maintaining a great Navy was to drive their enemy off the seas, to drive his commerce off the sea and to keep their own commerce on the sea... He felt sure that while our Navy existed it would be a long time before an enemy could come to Bombay by sea. Should that ever happen it would not be Bombay alone which would suffer—it would be the whole Empire." Doubtless. But the sea has many courses and in the event of a coalition—say of Japan and Germany—against us, what is to drive away our enemy from these waters? We have no desire to belittle the East India Squadron. It would engage the whole of the Japanese fleet—before breakfast—with the exception of one first class cruiser, only one, which would give Ceylon a wide berth and enter Bombay harbour in the dead of the night and blow the docks and the Mint and the banks to small pieces. If it attempted it in the day the gunners would have their say. But, say some champion of our Naval defences, "do you not think our Admiral would leave one or two of his ships in the neighbourhood of Bombay?" Of course he would. That the most remorseless critic cannot deny. At the outbreak of hostilities he would recall the "Sphinx" and the "Redbreast" from chasing gun-runners in the Persian Gulf, and sending the more seaworthy of these to defend Aden from German auxiliary cruisers, and would leave the other to defend Bombay. The prospect is reassuring.

The reference to the removal of the submarine mines is not very palatable to the Navy. The Admiralty took them over—and abolished them. As Sir George Warrender says: "There was no doubt that the heavy mine-field caused great difficulty in the ingress and egress of our own ships and was a source of danger." Bombay provides pilots for the security of vessels entering and leaving the port. There is no necessity for warships to do their own pilotage. The whereabouts of the mine-field were known to pilots. Moreover the object in laying it was that it should be a source of danger. Are not the guns at Colaba Point, at Mahalaxmi and on the island batteries just as great a source of danger. They might go off—that is all, except those at the fort, Colonel Russell referred to, which are never used, because there is always someone sick in the locality. In time of war we presume the enemy would be apprised of this and warned not to fire in that direction. But if the mines were removed because they were a source of danger, why not take away the guns too and use them as bollards or set up a stand of them on the maidan as a memento of what used to be? Are we to wait until the whole Empire is in danger before we strengthen our defences? Are we to let the Volunteers remain undrilled until the enemy has approached either by sea or airship? No doubt, as Sir George Warrender said, a volunteer is worth two other men, but we are not doing enough for our volunteers, we give them rifles and leave them without a range they may practice on and become marksmen. We teach them to man guns they may not fire. Hitherto we have been at a loss to explain these little details. The Admiral has enlightened us—he feels sure that while our Navy exists it will be a long time before an enemy can come to Bombay. All that has been said at Home on the subject of the Navy does not disquiet His Excellency in the least. He has full confidence that his squadron can protect not only us but the whole of the wide waste of waters over which, at intervals, it cruises. We should accept the assurance more readily if we saw ships of the squadron in Bombay at other periods of the year than we do, and more of them. Meantime we incline to Colonel Russell's view of the situation, and, bearing in mind the railways and the water pipe, would prefer to see the garrison strengthened both by regulars and highly efficient volunteers, and would raise no objection to the replacing of the submarine mines.

GENERAL GREENFIELD. BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. Greenfield, C. B., left for Europe yesterday on relinquishing command of the Bombay Brigade, which he has held for the past four years. His departure is widely regretted, for no more popular officer has ever commanded in Bombay. Though a disciplinarian he was by no means a martinet, and was approachable by every officer under his command, in whom he took an almost fatherly interest. He devoted much attention to the welfare of the private soldier and of his last effort on their behalf—the provision of a Soldiers' Home for the use of the men near their own barracks—we publish an account in another column. Genial, tactful and unfailingly courteous, he did more to bring the military and civilian elements of the population together than any of his predecessors. Mrs. Greenfield, who left for Home three months ago, assisted him greatly in this direction and the hospitality of Connaught House passed into a proverb. The General was a keen soldier and in perfect touch with all phases of his profession. During his command of Bombay he repeatedly manifested his capabilities, and we have no hesitation in saying that, but for his disposition of the troops and his personal influence over his men, the loss of life during last year's riots would have been greater than it was. General Greenfield also evinced great interest in the affairs of the City and its progress. He was a Trustee of the Cathedral and an energetic participator in the work of the Church. He was a zealous member of the Improvement Trust, and ever lent a ready hand to undertakings of a benevolent object. All who had the good fortune to know him regret his departure as a distinct personal loss.

General Greenfield—who is to be succeeded by Brigadier-General J. C. Swann, now Commanding the Infantry Brigade at Poona—first joined the service in 1874 in the old 108th Foot, now the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, which he subsequently commanded and which rendered prolonged service in suppressing agrarian disturbances in Ireland. He obtained his company in 1881, was promoted Major in 1890, brevet Lieut.-Col. in 1893 and succeeded to the command of the Inniskillings in 1887, being promoted Colonel in November, 1899. Our late General became Assistant Adjutant-General in Madras in June 1892 and served in that capacity until November 1893. He was Assistant Adjutant-General in India from November 1899 to April 1900, Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, Bengal, from 1900 to 1901, Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, India, from February 1901 to December 1902; Deputy Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Western Command (Bombay), December 1902 to June 1905, and a Brigade Commander in India from June 1905 to date. The General, who was a graduate of the Staff College, was awarded the Companionship of the Bath for general service. His war services included Burma, 1892-3; operations in the Northern Chin Hills, for which he was mentioned in despatches and received a medal with clasp and his Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-8, with the Peshawar Column and 5th Brigade of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, receiving a medal with two clasps. A British service officer, though he spent so much time in India, General Greenfield returns Home, where it is to be hoped he will meet with his reward and receive a congenial appointment while still in the prime of life and full of energy.

THE YOUNG TURKS. THOUGH the latest news from Constantinople indicates that the storm of violence which wrecked the Committee of Union and Progress has considerably abated, the events of the last few days are remarkable and startling. It is difficult to realise that the Committee, the all-powerful organization of Young Turks, has been so completely cast down and humiliated. A few weeks ago its power was more despotic than the Sultan's had ever been. It set up the Grand Viziers of the Empire and pulled them down. It imposed its will on the Chamber. It manipulated the elections. It was, in fact, omnipotent. The first period of the revolution has been the great struggle of the Young Turks to gain the undisputed mastery of the State. To that end they moved heaven and earth to destroy the supposed junction of interests between the Grand Vizier Kiamil and the Sultan, and they succeeded. Kiamil was driven out of office, and the Young Turks raised up Hilmi Pasha in his place, Hilmi, the subservient agent of the great Caucus which ruled the Turkish Empire from a back street in Constantinople. And now, as it were in the twinkling of any eye, a single gust of popular fury has dashed to the ground both the power of the Committee and the hopes of the Young Turks. Hilmi and his Cabinet, one of whose members has been murdered, have been dismissed, all the members of the Committee have been banished from Constantinople, a new Vizier has been chosen, and the Army has been placed under the administration of an enemy of the once omnipotent Caucus. We read that as a final act of vengeance the mob wrecked the offices of newspapers which supported the Committee's cause. But these violent passions are shortlived, and there is a grave danger that in the reaction the revolution may assume a form blood guilty and pitiless, from which hitherto it has been immune. The troops and the people are with the Sultan to-day, but of the morrow none can be sure. However despotic their Committee of Union and Progress may have been, the Young Turks were the creators of the liberalised regime, the regenerators of their country. If it is ever realised that this fresh *coup d'etat* is merely a personal triumph of Abdul Hamid's and a preliminary to the undoing of the constitution, it will yet be found that the real revolution is only now beginning in earnest.

THE ALIPORE CASE. THE Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case has at last come to a close, with the result that—whoever has been acquitted or convicted—Mr. Arabindo Ghose, who has attracted public attention as the most conspicuous personality amongst those who have been indicted, has been found "not guilty" by the two Assessors, who presented their opinions in writing instead of "orally and separately" as required by Section 309 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Those opinions are reported to have been unanimous; and the Assessors have thus discharged the serious responsibility that devolved on them as citizens—however uncongenial the task—of holding the balance of justice with a steady hand as between the accused and the public for weal or woe. The Judge does not, however, seem to have concurred in the verdict, as it is reported, after he read the statement of the Assessors, in questioning them on the opinions they had expressed, more particularly in regard to their findings (1) that the attempts on the life of the Maire of Chandernagore and of Mr. Kingsford (the Chief Presidency Magistrate) were made against "persons," not "officials"; (2) that there was no conspiracy; (3) that the "Yugantar" and other newspapers had nothing to do with the movement; (4) that each accused had collected arms independently, but not for the purpose of waging war; and (5) that, generally, Arabindo Ghose's writings were perfectly harmless, and they added that they declined to accept as genuine the "sweets" letter. In these circumstances, it would appear that the wave of sedition that was felt to have overtaken and engulfed Bengal was a myth, which had no existence beyond the imagination of those responsible for the indictment and trial that has taken place at Alipore, spread over a period of time unknown in the annals of trials of such a nature. It now remains to be seen what the result will be when the judgment is delivered a month hence. Until then further comment must be reserved.

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. N. GREENFIELD, C.B., left for Europe on retirement yesterday by the Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer "R. Rubattino."

SIR T. HOLLAND is expected at Simla at the end of the current month.

THE Raja of Vizianagram arrives at Coonoor on the 22nd instant, for the summer.

SIR EDWARD BAKER was presented with an address by the Darjeeling Municipality on his arrival there on Wednesday.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF, Chief of the Staff, goes Home on three months' leave at the end of this month.

THE Maharajahs of Indore, Dholpore, Patiala and Nabha will be in Simla this season.

BISHOP Whitehead, who has arrived at Ooty from Madras, is confined to his bed. He is forbidden from preaching. It is probable the Bishop will take a few months' leave.

MR. SINHA, Legal Member-elect, arrives at Simla next week, and moves with his family into "Inverarm," the house lately occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE MARQUIS OF DOURO'S WEDDING.

Women and National Defence.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 26.

THE combined influences of the influenza epidemic and Lent are casting a gloom over the social world. Entertainments are few and far between and very quiet, for all the most popular hostesses seem to have influenza in their houses.

This is the twelfth week of the epidemic which is supposed to run its course by the end of March. Last week, however, there were 125 deaths from influenza, the highest number of the present epidemic.

Another index to the prevalency of the disease is supplied by the nursing institutes which are having to refuse applications for nurses almost hourly. One of the largest nursing institutions with a staff of 500 nurses reported to-day that every nurse was out. Indeed so great is the shortage that male nurses are being sent out to nurse influenza cases, although by established custom women have invariably been selected to nurse influenza patients.

Unfortunately many of the nurses are themselves falling victims to the "flu." Another sufferer by the way is the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, the devoted companion of the Queen.

There has been one notable exception to the week's prevailing dullness—the wedding of the Duke of Wellington's heir.

THE DUCAL WEDDING.

Not often during the Lenten season does such a brilliant ceremony take place as was the wedding of Miss Maud Coats, daughter of Mr. George Coats, the famous millionaire thread manufacturer, and the Marquis of Douro, the heir of the Duke of Wellington, which was celebrated at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on Tuesday.

Long before half-past two, the time fixed for the ceremony, the Church was crowded, and hundreds of people had assembled in the street and approches leading to the Church. Among the earliest arrivals were the six bridesmaids—Lady Eileen Wellesley, Lady Gwaneth Ponsonby, the Hon. Alexander Vivian, Miss Winifred Coats, Miss Violet Hope, and Miss Betty Black. The bridesmaids were costumed very charmingly indeed. They wore gowns of palest primrose satin with stoles of oxidised silver net, and their hats were of enormous size, made of straw and rather simply trimmed with primrose coloured satin. Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of different coloured tulips, and the contrasting shade of their gowns made a pretty colour scheme. The bride was also attended by three pages who wore Kate Greenaway costumes finished with kilted chiffon collars. The Church was a very bower of flowers, and particularly striking was the altar which was covered with a profusion of blooms and foliage plants.

Miss Coats' bridal dress was a novel departure. She wore a superb gown of brocaded silver tissue and a long court train of satin embroidered with true lover's knots. The corsage was ablaze with diamond embroideries, the whole effect being very magnificent. I am told by one of our most fashionable dressmakers that this idea of silver brocade bridal gowns has a future before it, and that May brides will in many cases wear silver brocade instead of the orthodox white. For several seasons smart brides have been trying to escape the tyranny of white satin, and the charms of ninon, crepe de chine, and tulle have all been demonstrated at recent weddings. Silver brocade is, however, the season's novelty.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Coats, in Hill-street. A magnificent array of presents had been received by Lord and Lady Douro, and considerable interest was taken in the suite of diamonds and pearls presented by the Duke and Duchess of Wellington. A splendid diamond tiara was given to the bride by her father.

THE POPULAR CARNATION.

White carnations, by the way, were the wedding favours. For some reason the white carnation has suddenly become immensely popular. Little bunches of the flower are taking the place of the malmaison in My Lady's buttonhole. White carnations in silver rustic vases are a favourite dinner table decoration just now. As a rule the use of white flowers has been discountenanced for the dinner table, pink, yellow, or flame coloured blooms being found to give a much better effect under the light. The white and silver table, however, is very dainty and pretty.

Carnation lovers held the spring show of their favourite flower this week at the Horticultural Hall, and despite the unfavourable climatic conditions which have been all against early flowers, the carnations made a fine show. There is now no close season for the flower, which is equally at home in the King's buttonhole at Ascot and on the Christmas dinner table. A new carnation which was greatly admired was the "Black Chief," a rich velvety crimson flower, with a strong sweet scent. The "Black Chief" was declared to be prodigal of its blooms. It is in flower from January to December and a single plant bears hundreds of blooms in the course of the year.

MISS MAUD DARRELL'S MARRIAGE.

Miss Maud Darrell, the popular actress, surprised all her friends this week by a secret marriage. The news leaked out early in the week that Miss Darrell, who has been appearing in one of the principal parts of the "Belle of Brittainy," was about to be married but no one could find out where the ceremony was to take place. The official announcement has now been made that Miss Darrell was married to Mr. John Bullough, brother of a Scottish Baronet, whose father's estate was valued at £1,000,000, last Wednesday, the ceremony taking place at a West End Registry Office.

Miss Darrell is one of the prettiest and most talented of our musical comedy actresses and she first appeared in "San Toy" about ten years ago.

WOMAN AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Now that the subject of National Defence is so much on the tapis, women are everywhere asking "what can we do in the cause of National defence." Viscountess Esher has already supplied one answer by inviting her friends to join her First Aid classes and now the National Defence League, which is under the presidency of Lord Roberts, has come forward with a shoal of suggestions, one of the most important being that ladies should make a house to house canvas of the County of Surrey in the interests of National Defence. The League, I may explain, while against conscription and in favour of the Army and Navy being recruited on the present system, seeks to establish compulsory military training for the youth of the country.

Already many ladies, several officers' wives among them, are acting as voluntary clerks, book-kepers, indexers, sub-editors, etc., at the offices of the League.

Among other ways in which women are helping the following were mentioned to be by Colonel Keane, one of the officials.

1. Influencing tradesmen.
2. Speaking at Mother's Meetings and Friendly Societies.
3. Writing pamphlets and leaflets.
4. Insisting on their schoolboy sons joining the cadet corps.
5. Persuading working class mothers to enter their sons in the Church Lads' Brigade.

Lord Roberts and this League are in fact very considerably relying on the help of women to get their objects known.

LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON.

Lady Constance Lytton, the first titled suffragette to go to gaol for the cause, was released this week after undergoing her full sentence of one month's imprisonment for the cause. She was met at the prison gates in the early dawn by her sister Lady Betty Balfour, wife of Mr. Gerald Balfour, and escorted in triumph to the Inns of Court Hotel, where she breakfasted with her released comrades.

Lady Constance discussed her prison experiences. "They would not let me scrub my cell, because the docotor said I had a weak heart," she said regretfully. Indeed her great lament was that there had been a tendency on the part of the authorities to grant special privileges to her.

Prisoners at Holloway are allowed neither pen nor ink, but Lady Constance proved herself a woman of resource, for among her souvenirs of her sojourn in Holloway is a page of notes written in her own blood.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor will proceed to Simla at the end of April and will probably remain there for about a month.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME, MAZAGON.

IN 1874 the late Dr. Meurin, S.J., Vicar-Apostolic of Bombay, opened a Home for infants abandoned by their parents and left to die in the streets, and also for the children of those who, unable to provide for their offspring, wished to save them from starvation by handing them over to the Sisters. This Institution was placed under the management of the Daughters of the Cross. Since 1874 upwards of 4,000 infants have been received into the Home. Of these many have died in infancy; but many others have been brought up and educated, and are now employed in various parts of India. Thus it is reckoned that at least 4,000 children have been rescued from a premature death. Besides infants, moreover, there have gradually been added to the Institution departments for the grown-up poor and destitute, and for young girls who need rescuing from situations of moral danger. The total number of inmates of all classes, from the infant just born to the widow of eighty, is at present about 250. All appliants are addmitted as far as there is room, without distinction of colour, caste or creed. Need of help is the only and all sufficing qualification. The establishment has no endowment, and depends normally on voluntary contributions received from the Archdiocese and from a few regular subscribers. But since, on account of the increasing difficulties of the times, the number of needy and helpless appliants is now daily increasing, the Sisters feel compelled to appeal for additional aid.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Egon von Thurn and Valsassina to be as acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Herr Jakob Wein.

Mr. F. Trotter, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed on the 5th April an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. H. F. Carvalho, Superintendent of Lonavala in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from 28th May or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Poona, vice Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. F. L. Sprott to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., or pending further orders.

Mr. F. Yorke Smith has been appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. G. Bowen.

Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., is allowed an extension by fifteen days of the extraordinary leave of absence granted to him.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Captain Robert William Rudall Pennington to be Major vice Marsland, resigned, dated 15th February; Lieutenant Reginald William, Fisher to be Captain vice Pennington promoted, dated 15th February; and Seconded-Lieutenant Eric Tom Lambert to be Lieutenant vice Fisher promoted, dated 15th February.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Simon Thomas Hutcheson to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy, dated 1st February.

Captain R. H. Heath, Second Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out leave out of India for twelve months with effect from the 24th April.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to Captain and Paymaster J. P. Watson, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from the 18th April to the 7th November.

Captain E. F. G. Tucker, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date and eight months' study leave, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. John Lewis Jenkins, C.S.I., I.C.S., as a Member of Council at this Presidency in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Steyning William Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. G. R. Lynn to be President of the Sind Boiler Commission vice Mr. E. Jackson, resigned.

Mr. T Summers, D Sc., M. Inst. C. E., is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days combined with furlough on medical certificate for three months and eighteen days, from the 9th April or the subsequent date of relief.

On relief by Mr. A. Hill, C.I.E., F.C.H., M. Inst. C.E., Mr. C. N. Clifton will resume charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Central Division.

Mr. A. F. Thorpe is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and three days, from 5th May or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. C. M. Lane is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals District until further orders.

Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, continued to hold the appointment of Joint Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, till the 9th August, 1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, was in charge of the Railway Branch, in addition to his own duties, from the 10th to the 13th August, 1908.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, held the appointment of Joint Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, from the 14th August to the 31st December, 1908.

Mr. C. Noronha continued to hold the appointment of Assistant Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, till the 31st December 1908.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, Captain W. Wilson, Master, s. s. "Juba" and Captain John C. Tice, Master, B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. "Chanda" have been appointed to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. "Raifa" on the Shab-el-Kebir Reef in the Red Sea on the 10th February.

THREE more houses were searched in Nagore, Fateganjpur and Moshura, within the jurisdiction of the Police Station of Pa... The result of the search is not yet known.

THE MUTINY IN TURKEY.

MURDERED IN MISTAKE.

Tewfik Pasha Appointed Grand Vizier.

DIFFICULTIES OF A FREE PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that the murder of the Minister of Justice is confirmed. He was killed in mistake for the Minister of War, who is a supporter of the Committee of Union and Progress.

The new Cabinet has been definitely constituted with Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier and Edhem Pasha as Minister of War.

There is much anxiety as to what the irresponsible mutineers in possession of the city, without officers and led by a sergeant, will do next. It will probably depend on the wirepullers.

Parties of Marines paraded the European quarters firing indiscriminately, ostensibly to celebrate their success, and several casualties were caused by stray shots.

Tewfik Pasha was cheered by an immense crowd on his way to the Porte. The Imperial decree, appointing him, ordains the strict observance of Sheri laws and the preservation of the Constitution for the maintenance of the security and welfare of the people.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of installation the troops returned to their quarters firing their rifles.

A battalion of Fortress troops went to Yildiz and cheered the Sultan, who appeared at his window and addressed them as "My children." He counselled them to remain quiet and the troops thereupon dispersed.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Advices from Constantinople report that a mob yesterday destroyed the offices of the newspapers supporting the Committee of Union and Progress, and fusiladed the Turkish Women's Club-house. No casualties are reported.

The city was quiet last night. The troops remained in barracks and the crowds dispersed. Confidence is returning. A feature throughout has been the loyalty of the troops and people to the Sultan.

LATER.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that normal conditions have been resumed and the troops have returned to barracks, but the effects of this symptomatic outbreak will be long felt. Turkish newspapers to-day emphasise that the Constitution is entirely in accord with Sheri law.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Anxiety Increasing.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Two Amsterdam and Utrecht Specialists were summoned to the Hague yesterday, in addition to the physicians already in attendance, this increasing the popular tension.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE NAVY.

Our Superiority over Germany.

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to the Liberal organisation of Dundee, insists on the absurdity of measuring the navy in "Dreadnoughts" only. He points out British superiority over Germany in guns, men and ships. Our Navy in 1912, he says, will be superior not only to any reasonably probable combination of two Powers of Europe, but to the two next strongest Powers, and considers an anti-British combination in which the United States is included to be inconceivable.

Mr. Churchill refutes the exaggeration of an Anglo-German antagonism. Both are commercially independent and each is the other's best customer.

KING EDWARD'S MOVEMENTS.

A Cruise in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

King Edward has left Biarritz for Paris, from where he travels to Genoa on Saturday for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

Grave Position.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The price of flour in London is still rising. The bakers yesterday decided to raise the price of a loaf to 6 1-2d. The position is the gravest for twenty years.

THE LATE MR. SWINBURNE.

The Funeral.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The funeral of the late Mr. Algernon Swinburne took place at Benchurch to-day. Many distinguished people attended the ceremony.

A Despatch has gone Home to the Secretary of State giving the views of the Government of India on the subject of the report of the recent Committee on the administration of the Twengon Reserve Yenangyoung Oil Field.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

President on Indian Politics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 15.

The second Sind Provincial Conference met at Hyderabad on Saturday, Sunday and Monday and passed off successfully. Mr. Himat Singh Gajsing, a leading pleader of Sukker, presided. He delivered a most able speech. Besides important local questions, he dealt with the Hindu-Mahomedan problem, British rule, official attitude to the Reforms, representation of Sind on the Bombay Council, and Local Self-Government. Regarding official attitude he said, to rise politically the Hindus must take Mahomedans with them. One-sided growth would sap and undermine the other part of the national existence. Mahomedans must not act as a clog to the Hindus, but must co-operate with them. The ideal of the Congress and the Conference was to claim full civic rights and then remain within the British Empire. British rule was a divine dispensation, but the administration was honeycombed with abuses. Government was responsible for both the prosperity and adversity of the people. The president showed by quotations from the Proclamation, Lord Morley's speeches, etc., that the British were entrusted with temporary government on the footing of trustees. He advocated sympathy and impartiality. Attaching more importance to one community was suicidal, specially in Sind, which was practically conquered from Hindus on the testimony of Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner of Sind. The president referred to the sympathy and partiality of the old Sind Commissioner and eulogised Mr. Mules, the surviving member, and the Collector of Karachi. He advocated the post like the Public Prosecutorship of Sind to be reserved for Indians. He denounced denominational electorates, which would nullify the benefits of the Reform. He preferred the abandonment of the whole scheme to the innovations which would interfere with individual freedom through law which would make free voting impossible. The president demanded that five members be sent to the Bombay Council from Sind.

Twenty-five resolutions were passed mostly relating to local grievances. Prominent place was given to land questions, income-tax, assessment and appeals. About five honoured delegates and one thousand visitors from all parts of Sind attended.

In view of the proposal to invite the Congress to Karachi in 1910, the next Conference will meet at Shikarpur.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 15.

On Tuesday the Social Conference, held under the presidency of Mr. Balchand Dayaram, President, Hyderabad Municipality, was even better attended. The presidential address referred to the chief social evils of Sind and suggested remedies.

Eight resolutions were passed about female education, temperance, etc. One thousand rupees was subscribed on the spot for publishing books for girls. In view of the absence of illtreatment of widows in Sind, the resolution advocating widow marriage was dropped.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Only Local Products Exhibited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 15.

The first Industrial Agricultural Exhibition was opened by Rai Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing in the unavoidable absence of the patron, the Commissioner. It contains only Sind products and is a great success. It has attracted vast crowds.

THE "DESHSEWAK."

Alleged Seditious Notices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

A Nagpur telegram, dated the 14th instant, states that, for the publication of three short editorial comments on the Kolhatker case, the Kal prosecution and the Nagpur Statue case, in the issues of January, February and April of the vernacular paper "Deshsewak," Gopal Anant Ogle, the editor, was served with a notice to appear before the Magistrate on the 16th instant, to show cause why he should not be bound over, under Section 108, to keep the peace for one year, with two securities of Rs. 1,000 each and a personal security of Rs 1,000. The comments are alleged to be seditious and defamatory.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 14.

A fisherman while fishing outside the harbour on Monday was struck by lightning during a storm. His remains, which were washed ashore this morning, show marks of burning. Another fisherman is also reported killed by lightning.

COONOOR PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Director Goes on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, APRIL 15.

Major J. W. Cornwall, I. M. S., Director of the Pasteur Institute, who leaves to-day for Australia, having been medically advised to take a sea voyage, Major R. Brayson, I. M.S., Medical Officer, Coonoor, officiates as Director.

THE MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The Midnapore Bomb case was referred to before Justices Caspersz and Ryves to-day and the hearing was fixed for three weeks from date.

R. A. M. C. CAPTAIN M. M. NICHOLLS, Poona Division, and Major M. P. Corkery, Jhansi Division, are appointed Specialists in Opthalmology and Prevention disease: respectively.

THE ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

Assessors' Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

In addressing Mr. Gurudas Bose, one of the Assessors, on his finding yesterday, Mr. Beachroft said: "Your views are inconsistent. You find that these men, whom you have found guilty, collected arms with the intention of waging war. At the same time you say that there is no conspiracy." The reply was inaudible, but Mr. Gurudas appeared to say:—"Not for an immediate purpose, but for a far off revolution."

The other Assessor, Mr. Kedar Nath Chatterjee, was of opinion that the "Chatra Bhandar" was a purely commercial concern, even when it sold seditious literature. There were three attempts made on the Lieutenant-Governor, and he believed some of the accused, whom he found guilty, were concerned in them. Indra Bhusan was concerned in the attempt on the Chandernagore Mayor; Ulaskar made bombs which were used at Narayangarh and at Chandernagore; Upen was aware of every thing; and Hem Das and Baren prepared the Mozufferpore bombs. None of the others had a hand in it. All these attempts were not directed against any official.

Asked why he thought these attacks were made upon the Lieutenant-Governor, he said, "It was in consequence of certain measures passed by His Honor."

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Language Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 15.

The general Educational Conference met in Lahore, under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Among those present were officers of the Educational Department, a few Deputy Commissioners, some managers of Missionary and other aided schools in the Province and a few non-official Indian gentlemen, Hindus, Sikhs and Muhammadans directly or indirectly interested in educational institutions.

The greater part of the programme of business was taken up and disposed of. Some questions could not, however, be taken up for want of time, as the general opinion of the assembly was against its deliberations being prolonged for another day. There was inevitably much discussion on the Punjabi and Urdu question, in which most of the members took part; but the Conference did not record any resolution on the subject, so great was the diversity of opinion among the members.

The Departmental Conference, which will consider matters relating to the internal administration of the department, and which will be attended exclusively by Educational officers, meets to-day. The proceedings of both the Conferences will, in due course, be laid before the local Government for orders.

BEZWADA SEDITION CASE.

Sentences Enhanced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 14.

Justices Benson and Miller at the High Court to-day delivered judgment in the Bezwada Sedition appeal cases. They held that the first accused Bodhi Narayan Rao, editor of the vernacular weekly "Swaraj," was apparently merely a tool in the hands of the second accused G. Harisarvothama Rao, the proprietor of the paper. While they did not extend the period of his imprisonment (six months) they converted the unexpired portion from simple into rigorous.

As regards the second accused, who had appealed to have his sentence reduced, the Public Prosecutor on behalf of Government argued that the sentence on both the accused should be enhanced.

Their Lordships thought that the Kistna Sessions Judge, Mr. Kershasp, had taken altogether too lenient a view of the offence, and enhanced the sentence of nine months' simple imprisonment to one of three years' rigorous.

BARISAL DAY ANNIVERSARY.

Speeches Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

A Barisal telegram, dated the 14th instant, states that a meeting was held that day in Raja Bahadur's Haveli, to commemorate the third anniversary of Barisal Day, under the presidency of Upendra Nath Sen, a Zemindar. He referred to the incidents of the 1st Baishakh 1313, and said that their guests were dishonoured on that day, and it was their duty to do honour to them. Other speakers followed and spoke in the same strain. They dwelt on the Partition, Swadeshi and Deportation. The meeting was closed with a national song.

SEQUEL TO THE BIGHATI DACOITY CASE.

Case Adjourned to the 20th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The case of Pandit Mokhoda Charan Samadya for harbouring dacoits in the Bighati case, was further adjourned to the 20th instant, to enable witnesses to be brought down from Benares, Purnea and Dacca. The accused was remanded to jail.

NARIA DACOITY CASE.

Bail Granted to Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

A Faridpur telegram, dated the 14th inst., says:—"To-day the Magistrate of Faridpur released on bail, Gobesh, alias Jogendra Nath Chatterji, an accused in the Naria dacoity case. He was the only accused who was not granted bail in connection with the Naria dacoity."

COLONEL H. J. R. MOBERLY has been appointed Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Presidency and Assam Brigades.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

New Extensions Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the opening for passenger traffic of the Madhosing-Jhoonsi section of the Benares-Allahabad Extension Company's section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, a distance of 41¼ miles, subject to certain conditions and restrictions recommended by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow.

The estimate for the survey of a line of railway from Rajahmundry to Sironcha and an allotment of funds for expenditure on it during the current financial year has also been sanctioned. The proposed line, besides improving communications between Rajahmundry and Bhadrachellan taluq, will traverse a country believed to be rich in coal, iron ore, and other minerals.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The appeal of Moulvi Afsar-ud-din Ahmed, Sub-Divisional Officer, Manickgange, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on charges of bribery, has been dismissed by the District Judge of Dacca.

ARMS IN A TANK.

A Mysterious Find.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The police have recently recovered some seventeen rusty swords and three gunbarrels from a tank at Kalma, a village in Vikrampur, Dacca. They have been brought to Dacca. The owners of this mysterious find have not yet been traced.

SANITATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Big Provincial Grant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

The Government of Madras have directed the distribution among District Boards and Municipal Councils of the provincial grant of Rs. 4,97,060 for expenditure during the current year on schemes of sanitary improvement. In their order Government observe with regret that as many as fifteen Municipal Councils did not apply for any allotment; in certain other cases proposals which were made had evidently not been fully considered before submission to Government

JAPAN'S MERCHANTMEN.

New Trans-Pacific Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 15.

About May of this year the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will inaugurate a new Trans-Pacific regular monthly freight service and later fortnightly on completion of the whole fleet. Six new steamers, in addition to the Shosen Kaisha's own fleet of 127 vessels in home and Oriental waters, each of twelve thousand tons displacement and of a maximum speed of 15 knots per hour, are now under construction for the proposed service.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. WALKER.

Feeling in Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 15.

A wave of consternation passed over the office of the Residency at Hyderabad on Tuesday last due to the sudden suspension of Mr. Henry Walker, Extra-Assistant Resident and Treasury Officer. The public are not yet aware of the details of the charges, but it is surmised that Mr. Walker is implicated in illegal monetary transactions with a raja, a minor in the Court of Wards. A searching departmental enquiry is being held. Mr. Walker would have retired next November with otherwise an unblemished career under the 55 years rule.

Successive Residents placed implicit confidence in him and by strenuous efforts he was elevated to his present position from a junior clerk. He was quite recently invested with third class magisterial powers. His brother, who died a few years ago, was Presidency Postmaster in Madras.

DEATH OF A BHATTIA MILLIONAIRE.

The Bombay Grain and Seed Bazaar, the Colaba Cotton bunder and other places were closed on Wednesday out of respect to the memory of an influential and wealthy member of the Bhattia community, Mr, Chatturbhooj Morarjee, who died at Nathdwara, while on a pilgrimage there, on the 12th inst. The deceased was a J. P., and although an orthodox Hindu, held very independent and advanced views on public questions. He was a leading shethia of his community, and his advice and assistance were sought for by his co-religionists in all cases of difficulty,—knowing as they did that his judgment was unbiassed and impartial. He was a trusted broker to several European firms in former years, whose business he financed to a considerable extent. He had established several charities in his native place, and disposed of large sums of money in private charity. He disliked ostentation and fuss of any kind, and led a quiet, simple life in an unobtrusive manner.

Mr. Chatturbhooj was about seventy years of age, having been born at Kutch Tera. After his arrival in Bombay, he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits with marked success, and acted for many years as mucadam to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, the confidence and regard of whose partners he had won in a remarkable measure. As a shethia of the Bhattia community of orthodox views he had a large following. He was a trustee of the Gatulalji School, of the Lalbava Mandir, and other institutions. He leaves behind him two sons and a large family.

The Colaba cotton merchants and mucadams held a meeting on Wednesday in the Colaba Cotton Exchange to express regret at the death of Mr Chatturbhooj, and resolved to send a letter of sympathy to his family. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, the chairman of the meeting, spoke of the deceased gentleman's qualities of head and heart in terms of high praise. Another tribute of respect was paid to the deceased's memory at a meeting, also held on Wednesday, in Mr. Khimje Visram's Colaba office, when Mr, Vassanji Lalljee presided.

MR. W. TUDHALL officiates on the Allahabad High Court Bench vice Mr. Justice Aikman. Mr. T. C. Piggot acting as Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, vice Mr, Tudhall.

SOLDIERS' HOME FOR BOMBAY.

Temporary Quarters Secured.

NEW BUILDING TO BE ERECTED IN DUE COURSE.

EFFORTS have been in progress and correspondence has been passing for some time with the object of securing suitable permanent premises for a "Soldiers' Home" in Bombay, and of so putting upon a substantial basis the excellent work which has been carried on in the city for several years, though somewhat precariously. The initiation of this recent movement came from Dr. C. R. Marrett, who right through the history of the Bombay Soldiers' Welcome—as the present institution is called—has taken such a deep interest in its welfare, and such an active share in its successful management. He approached General Greenfield who had already shown himself an active sympathiser, and had no difficulty in convincing him of the practical utility of the work and the need for providing premises which would both ensure its permanence and widen its scope and influence. Since then there have been correspondence and interviews between Dr. Marrett, General Greenfield, Major N. Kirby, R. E., and other officers, and the result has been that a practically successful conclusion to their endeavours has been attained. General Greenfield strongly recommended to the authorities that a suitable site at Colaba on military land should be granted for the building of new premises, and pending official sanction arrangements have been concluded for the temporary use of a bungalow standing upon the ground.

This site is the compound of the old Defence Office which stands opposite the old Gun Carriage Factory in Lower Colaba Road. The old bungalow forming the Defence Office and standing in the compound is to be temperary quarters for the "Home" and as the cost of furnishing it and putting it and the grounds in readiness for the use of the men will be from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 the Committee make an urgent appeal for funds or for gifts of suitable furniture or fittings. These are needed as soon as possible, as the premises at present occupied by "the Soldiers' Welcome" are to be vacated at the end of this month.

Work of this description was first undertaken amongst the soldiers in Bombay by Mrs. Briggs when some two years or so ago she threw open to them, as a reading and writing room, a room in her coffee tavern, the Temperance Hall. The Salvation Army had also done work of the kind but it had been of an intermittent character only. Eventually Mrs. Briggs sold the Temperance Hall and in 1907 the work had ceased altogether, and there was no public institution outside the military area to which the soldier could go for recreation. Mrs. Briggs however busied herself again. In conjunction which Dr. Marrett and others she secured a cotton godown below the Colaba Temperance Hall, of which she had again become the proprietress, and on January 20th of last year this was opened as "The Soldiers' Welcome" and Greenfield. Lady Hughes, who has since been greatly interested in the institution, took the chair on that occasion and several officers including Col. Alexander, Commanding the R. G. A., and Col. Murray, Commanding the Royal Scots, were present. Every help was afforded by the officers, and a man was relieved of military duty and provided by them to take charge of the premises and attend at the temperance bar. A very successful work was carried on in these premiers, in spite of the disadvantages of the situation. The place proved to be ill-ventilated and extremely hot, was always enveloped in clouds of dust, and great inconvenience was caused by the noise of the passing cotton carts. However the soldiers showed much appreciation of the work which was being done for them and sympathy with the promoters for the handicaps under which they were labouring. On January 20 of this year the first anniversary was celebrated. General Greenfield presided and Lady Hughes and officers of the station were present. The growth of interest among the men themselves was very marked, for whereas at the opening only some fifteen or twenty attended, at the anniversary the room was crowded with over 150.

The new temporary premises will provide more commodious and much more convenient accommodation. There will be a temperance bar room, a Gospel hall for lectures and prayer meetings &c., which will seat nearly 100 men, and a large verandah which can be used as a lounge and in place of a reading and writing room. In the compound it is proposed to make several tennis and Badminton courts, which are much needed, as beyond the football ground at Colaba there is no recreation space for the private soldier in Bombay. The remainder of the compound will be laid out as gardens so that the men may be able to take their refreshment in the open air. The plinth of an old bungalow, also, is still standing in the compound, and this can be made into a commodious platform for outdoor entertainments. The Defence Office itself has not been in use for some eight or ten years, but Major Kirby, A.C.R.E., Military Works Department, has kindly undertaken to put the bungalow in a proper state of repair and to have it ready for occupation by May 1st, when it is to be opened. At the present stage of the work this bungalow, it is considered, will provide sufficient accommodation, but it is intended in due course to erect a special building which will meet all local needs, and be large enough to entertain furlough men in Bombay. This of course will be a much more expensive project, for which a considerable fund will have to be raised.

Of the utility of such a permanent "Soldiers, Home" in Bombay, the record of the work done by the present institution under many difficulties is sufficient testimony. High military officers are strongly in its favour and General Greenfield, writing on the subject, says:—

"During the four years in which I have commanded the Bombay Brigade the great necessity for an institution of this kind, situated outside the limits of Colaba, has been strongly borne in upon me. As regards the British troops forming the portion of Bombay Garrison, although they have their own institutions at Colaba, my knowledge of the British soldier leads me to believe that a well equipped and well managed "Home," situated outside military limits, would prove to be very popular, and would keep many men from the temptation to which they are exposed in town. Throughout the year and especially during the hot weather and the monsoon, a very large number of British soldiers come to Bombay on furlough or to take part in football and hockey tournaments. For the accommodation of these furlough men we have only the attached section at Colaba, where, no matter how well it is managed, soldiers cannot get the comfort and recreation to which they are accustomed with their units, and are driven to seek amusements in the town. As a considerable number of furlough men do not come to live in the attached section, and go to stay at various hotels and boarding houses in the town, I have visited several of these establishments and do not consider them desirable. For this class not only is the well-run "Home," to which I have already alluded, required, but residential quarters, where they can be comfortably accommodated either in dormitories or cubicles. As regards the nature and regulation of the proposed institution, I am strongly of opinion that it should be run on temperance principles, and on a religious but undenominational basis. The building need not be of any great architectural pretensions, but should be thoroughly comfortable inside, and having good facilities for outdoor recreation, such as bowls, tennis, etc."

JUSTICE SIR GEORGE KNOX officiates as Chief Justice, Allahabad, vice Sir John Stanley.

MR. ROSS ALSTON, the well-known Barrister of Allahabad, has been appointed Judge of the Allahabad High Court, during the absence on leave of Sir T. Stanley.

AT their monthly meeting on Wednesday, the Calcutta Corporation elected :Messrs. Bertram and Apcar to represent them on the Joint Committee of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, regarding the replacement of the existing Howrah Bridge by an improved floating bridge.

THE LEGAL MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL—II.

Some of its Distinguished Holders.

DURING the seventy-five years of the existence of the Legal Membership of the Governor-General's Council, seventeen persons have held it, of whom six are still alive. The following table gives their names and periods of office:—

Lord Macaulay (1800-1859), 27th June, 1834 to 17th January, 1838.

Andrew Amos (1791-1860), 19th March, 1838 to 28th February, 1842.

Charles Hay Cameron (1795-1880), 15th February, 1843 to 4th March, 1848.

John Drinkwater Bethune (1801-1851). 11th April 1848 to 10th August 1851.

Sir Charles Jackson, 19th September, 1851 to 2 April, 1852.

Sir Barnes Peacock (1810-1890), 2nd April, 1852 to June, 1859.

William Ritchie (1816-1862), 14th September, 1861 to 22nd March, 1862.

Sir Henry Maine (1822-1888), 16th June, 1862 to 9th October, 1869.

Sir James Stephen (1829-1894), 14th December, 1869 to 22nd April, 1872.

Lord Hobhouse (1819-1904), 15th May, 1872 to 10th April, 1877.

Whitley Stokes (born 1830-1909), 18th April, 1877 to 30th April, 1882.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert (born 1841), 1st May, 1882 to 30th November, 1886.

Sir Andrew Scoble (born 1831), 16th December, 1886 to 7th April, 1891.

Sir Alexander Miller (1828-1903), 8th April, 1891 to 7th April, 1896.

Sir Mackenzie Chalmers (born 1847), 8th April, 1896 to 2nd April, 1899.

Sir Thomas Raleigh (born 1850), 3rd April, 1899 to 17th April, 1904.

Sir Henry Erle Richards (born 1851), 18th April, 1904 to 20th April, 1909.

Of these Sir Charles Jackson and William Ritchie held the office for a few months only, the former coming to Bombay as a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court at the end of his short term, and the latter dying in office. Sir Henry Maine and Sir Barnes Peacock held the office for over seven years, both having been reappointed after the usual period of five years.

It is a remarkable fact that nearly all the Legal Members have taken a keen interest in educational matters in India, and some like Macaulay have wrought something like revolution in the educational system prevailing in their time. It is well known that Macaulay decided the controversy that had been going on for a long time between those who would encourage Oriental knowledge among Indians and those who would import education on Western principles, in favour of the latter school in a vigorous minute which has become a classic of the literature of education in India. His successor Cameron also took education under his wings and fought for it not only whilst he was here in office, but also in retirement at Home, and published in 1853, when the English Legislature was considering the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company, a memorable "Address to Parliament on the duties of Great Britain to India in respect of the education of the natives and their official employment." He was a great advocate of English education for the natives of this country and on his departure in 1848 they gratefully thanked him in a public meeting which for this purpose, and requested him to sit for his portrait which now hangs in the Town Hall of Calcutta. The name of his successor Bethune was inseparably connected with female education among the higher classes in Bengal and is preserved to this day in the Bethune Girls' School, a notable institution in Calcutta maintained by the State. Maine took special interest in the University of Calcutta, but recently started in his time, and was its Vice-Chancellor for several years, delivering remarkable addresses as such to the students of that University. Several of Maine's successors were also Vice-Chancellors of the Calcutta University, and one of the latest of these, Sir Thomas Raleigh, presided over the Universities' Commission of Lord Curzon which has entirely remodelled higher education in this country as the result of its labours.

When Parliament resolved in 1834 to introduce into the Council a member who should not be a servant of the Company, it meant, in the words of one who came to be himself such a member, Cameron, that he should be a man who might bring into the Council a knowledge of those general principles of jurisprudence, political economy and government, which are generally supposed to be acquired only by much reading and reflection, and not possessed by the Company's servants. The first person on whom the choice of the Home Government fell was Sir James Stephen, a distinguished Chancery barrister and Counsel to the Colonial Office, who later made a name as Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies and as a writer of great eminence. But he declined the office which a generation later attracted his eminent son to India, and Macaulay, who had in vain urged him to take the post, accepted it himself. A Law Commission was appointed at the same time and existed for over a generation. The Legal Member was head of this Commission which was composed partly of lawyers fresh from England, and partly of servants of the Company, having wide local knowledge of the people and their manners and customs. Sir George Anderson a Bombay Civilian well known for his intimate knowledge of the people and their prejudices, who closed his distinguished career by acting for a long time as Governor of Bombay, was one of the early members of this Law Commission. With these Commissioners Macaulay set to work and his labours were directed towards codification. The chief monument of his work as Legal Member is the Penal Code which he prepared with the help of his colleagues of the Law Commission. It is undoubtedly the most readable of such works, and the hand of Macaulay can easily be traced throughout, especially in his examples and illustrations which are characteristically taken from literature and history. For instance the offience of fabricating evidence is illustrated by a case which can be recognised as that of Lady Macbeth and the ground, though they are not of course mentioned by name.

Macaulay's Code was only a draft when he left the country, and was too daring and original an innovation to be accepted by the Government at once. As a matter of fact it hung fire for twenty-two years during which his successors in the Legal Membership made their remarks on it. Andrew Amos, who came immediately after him, thought it was not practical enough and he tried to make it practically workable. Amos's own work as Legal Member was signalised by the attention he gave to the subject of slavery in India, and his report resulted in the adoption of measures for its gradual extinction which he recommended rather than its sudden abolition. Drinkwater Bethune, the son of the historian of the "Siege of Gibraltar," a work which has been well called one of our few military classics, rendered his short term of office famous by passing an Act for establishing our Small Cause Courts on the principle of the English County Courts in 1850. He had also the courage to handle the tricklish subject which had previously rendered Macaulay very unpopular among his countrymen here, and which concerned the removal of exemptions enjoyed by European British subjects from the jurisdiction of the criminal courts of the Company. Fortunately this legislative measure, characteristically nicknamed the Black Act, was postponed till Macaulay's Code should become law.

This Code was seriously taken in hand by Barnes Peacock during whose term the Legal Member acquired in 1853 the rights of a full Member of Council, sitting and voting on all occasions, whereas previously he had been restricted to legislative sittings only. He utilized this right and wrote several important political minutes of which the best relates to Oude, whose complete annexation he advocated in opposition to the view of Lord Dalhousie. He revised Macaulay's Code thoroughly and it at length became law a few months after Peacock resigned to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal. The Mutiny had broken down the reluctance of the Indian Government to accept Western views in legislative as in other matters. The effect of the Mutiny on the Statute-book was unmistakeable, remarks Sir J. Fitz James Stephen. "It was in its essence the breakdown of an old system: the renunciation of an attempt to effect an impossible compromise between the Asiatic and European view of things legal, military and administrative." The credit of passing the Penal Code drafted by Macaulay into law, and of giving to every part of it the improvements which practical skill and technical knowledge could bestow, is due, according to the same high authority, to Sir Barnes Peacock who was for eighteen years in the country, working assiduously in the plains without once going home or even to the hills. In the newly-established Legislative Council he was a rather frequent speaker, and it is said that a regulation enjoining Councillors to deliver their speeches sitting was devised with the sole object of restraining his volubility.

After Peacock there was for two years and a quarter no Legal Member in the Council, for reasons we have given in the previous article. But on the passing of the Councils Act of 1861, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood, offered the Legal Membership to Henry Maine who had just that year published his famous book on "Ancient Law" which was at once recognised as a high authority in an entirely novel line of enquiry. The offer had to be declined owing to adverse medical opinion, and William Ritchie, a second cousin of Thackeray and father of Sir Richmond Ritchie the present Secretary in the Political Department to the India Office, who was Advocate-General of Bengal, was appointed. But Ritchie died in a few months in March 1862, one of the only two who have died at their post, the other being Bethune who had died in August 1851. The offer was again made by Wood to Maine who was persuaded by friends, especially by the late Sir M. Grant Duff, to accept it this time in spite of the doctors' advice, which in this case at least turned out hopelessly wrong. For Maine not only remained the longest at his post of all his 16 predecessors and successors, viz., seven years and four months, but survived his period of office for over eighteen years, not dying till February 1888. He gave the Legislative Department its present shape and during his tenure of office 209 Acts were passed. This large number would seem to lend colour to the charge that there was over-legislation for the country in his time, but many of the principal Acts passed by Maine were necessary and highly useful. Some of them, as the Parsi Marriage and Succession Acts of 1865, were loudly demanded by the natives themselves for a long time. The Stamp Act, Emigration Act, Post Office Act, Copyright Act, Contagious Diseases Act, Punjab Tenancy Act, are a few among the useful Acts permanently added by him to the Statute-book. He has himself refuted the charge of over-legislation brought against him, in one of his closely reasoned minutes wherein he shows for one thing that the Governments of India initiated very little legislation and that the main part of the work was taken up at the suggestion of Local Governments for their local requirements. Maine's observation of India and its institutions whilst he was here, had a great influence on his own works and through these on others. Sir Alfred Lyall's works may be considered the best example of this influence of the greatest Legal Member we have had not excepting even Macaulay.

Sir James FitzJames Stephen followed Maine, but remained at his post for only half the usual term. He was also a great jurist and continued the work of codification and consolidation which he has himself called the proper means of legislation in this country. His chief achievements are a revised Code of Criminal Procedure, the Evidence Act and Contract Act. The law of evidence before Stephen's time had, as he truly says, a sort of deadalive existence in India and was the bug-bear of civilian judges who were placed by it much at the mercy of every English barrister who might appear before them. He reduced by this Act the whole subject to a plain, short and explicit form. The Contract Act had been previously drawn up by the Law Commissioners, but he made considerable alterations and re-drafted the whole of the first part. The Civil Marriage Act, by which marriage was legalised between persons not belonging to the recognised religions of India, was also passed in his time though Maine had introduced the Bill in sympathy with the Brahmin Hindus who chiefly wanted the measure. Lord Hobhouse, the next Member, was older than either Stephen or Maine, and was already past his 52nd year when he came out in 1872. He added the Law of Torts. He was Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University when his present Majesty visited India in 1875-6, and that University being desirous of conferring an honorary degree on such an exalted personage, Hobhouse passed an Act authorising it to grant such degrees. Hobhouse died only four years ago at the age of 85. When his term expired in 1877 there was some talk of Fitz James Stephen being re-appointed; but in the end Mr. Whitley Stokes who died this week, was appointed. He was Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department for a long time, and had aided Maine and his successor in drafting their Bills. He had attended Maine's lectures while in England and had gone out to Madrasw here he soon became Acting Administrator-General, from which post he was invited to Calcutta by Maine to help him. He drafted the greater portions of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Specific Relief and other important Acts. He retired in 1882. He published the "Anglo-Indian Codes" which is really the monument of the legislative work done for India. Of those who have come after him, all are alive except Sir Alexander Miller, who, though he came twenty years later in Stephen's place, was born a year earlier. Though he first came to India in his 63rd year he put in his full term of office, retiring in 1896 and not dying till 1903, when he was 75. Sir Courtenay Ilbert, who was Legal Member from 1882 to 1886, and who is now chiefly remembered for having given rise to a bitter controversy owing to his having introduced a measure called after him "Ilbert Bill," is now Clerk of the House of Commons, a high post once filled by Erskine May, the constitutional historian of England. Sir Andrew Scoble, who passed in 1891 the well-known and much-discussed Age of Consent Act, was previously our Advocate-General here in Bombay, and is now a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

R. P. K.

JANDOLA MILITARY POSTS.

Fired at by Mahsuds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

On the 7th instant some Mahsuds attacked a party of Bhittannis, with whom they were at feud, in a village near Jandola, killing one and wounding five others. They subsequently fired some shots at the Jandola Military Post and retired almost immediately.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 15.

The "Pioneer" says that the Mahsud attack on the Jandola Post was not a very serious matter, but it indicates that the spirit of restlessness is once more influencing these troublesome tribesmen. The fact seems to be that the Mahsuds, in common with other clans on the North-West border, have been able to obtain rifles and ammunition at cheap prices within the last year or two, and they are consequently more inclined to make mischief.

This is one of the results of the extensive traffic in arms throughout Afghanistan and the Frontier tracts, following upon successful gun-running along the Mekran coast, and more than usual watchfulness will now have to be exercised along the borderland.

It is somewhat significant, that instead of the ordinary raiding of villages in British territory, there is a tendency to attack our Posts. These eruptions are not likely to be successful, but they cause a certain amount of anxiety locally. The precautions, which have been taken along the Derajat border, should be sufficient to check even the largest band of tribesmen that may gather from time to time.

GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

Committee of Enquiry.

MR. NOEL PATON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

Mr. Wood and Mr. Finney, Second and Third members of the Railway Board, who have been enquiring into the question of grain elevators for the N.-W. Railway, are now on their way back to Simla, where Mr. Wood probably arrives to-night and Mr. Finney to-morrow.

Mr. Noel Paton is lying ill at Lyallpur, where Major Heard, I. M. S., is attending him.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, the President, presiding.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved the following proposition, of which he had given previous notice:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the number of bursts of water mains that have taken place in the month of March and the causes of these bursts, the reason for not being able to supply water to the G. I. P. Railway and the heights of water in the reservoirs on the days when water could not be supplied to the said railway, and generally on the reasons for the inefficient supply throughout the Byculla and Mazagon Districts."

Mr. Sharafali Mamuji seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner in which it was stated that the G. I. P. Railway Co. had applied for permission to carry the main lines of the Harbour Branch Railway across the Tansa and Vehar Mains by means of an overbridge. He forwarded a memo of conditions on which the permission was to be granted and saw no objections to the proposal being approved. He also forwarded a plan showing the overbridge and requested the sanction of the Corporation to the permission applied for being granted."

The following are the main conditions: The overbridge to be constructed across entire width of Municipal land and to be strong enough to carry the maximum load to be imposed; that a clear headway of not less than 10'-3" shall be provided between the present top of the Municipal Tramway and the underside of the girders of the overbridge; that the Railway Company be held responsible for any damage that may be occasioned to the water mains from any cause whatever arising out of their operations and shall recompense the Bombay Municipality for any loss consequent or otherwise they may sustain on this account; that the Railway Company undertake the maintenance of the overbridge and bear all charges relative to the same.

Mr. Milne proposed that as requested by the Commissioner the necessary permission be granted.

Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry moved an amendment proposing the insertion of the words "acts and" before the words "operations" in the proposed conditions.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment which was carried.

'FARCICAL' COMMITTEES.

MR. WACHA'S VIOLENT ATTACK.

The Corporation considered the following letter to the Secretary from Mr. Wacha: "Will you be so good as to place this resignation of my membership of the Committee of the Fort ward, in reference to the Drink Traffic in Bombay City, before the next meeting of the Corporation. When I accepted the office I thought I would be of some use in the matter of checking the drink traffic which is ruining the manhood of the City, but I find that these Governmental Committees are pure make-believes and the Collector is all powerful. It is of no use my remaining any longer on such a farcical Committee."

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved that the letter be recorded and Mr. Wacha's resignation be accepted, and that the rate-payers of A ward be requested to elect a successor. Mr. Petit thought that Mr. Wacha ought to have remained on the Committee to impress his views upon the members.

The Municipal Commissioner thought that it was not a fair statement which Mr. Wacha had made. Mr. Wacha was not present at the most important meeting. He was sure other members of the Committee would bear him out that the Commissioner and the Collector had accepted many good suggestions, and he knew of nothing having been done by the Committee which could leave an impression that the Government were desirous of encouraging drink.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji remarked that the Collector had accepted several suggestions made at the Committee meetings.

Dr Sukhia objected to Mr. Wacha using the words "farcical committee" in his letter.

Mr. D. H. Wacha said that there being three meetings at the same time he could not attend the Local Option Committee meeting to which the Commissioner had referred. He did not know what happened at the meeting as no papers were circulated, and he knew nothing beyond what he saw in the local newspapers. The drink traffic in the Fort ward was ruining the residents there. If he was the Collector of Bombay he would close all those shops. He had an experience for the last 30 years of the Abkari and he had written a series of letters on the excise policy of the Government and Abkari administration in the "Bombay Gazette," when Lord Reay was the Governor of Bombay. Lord Reay had called him and when a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Presidency Association, Lord Reay presided. But even he (Lord Reay) found that Sir Charles Prichard was too powerful. The latter abused him openly in the Legislative Council Meeting saying that Mr. Wacha was holding a brief for the toddy-sellers of the Bombay Presidency. But he repudiated this remark the next morning in the columns of the local newspapers. The Government so far as excise policy was concerned was incorrigible. They were the great sinners as regarded the drink traffic. He would no longer bother over it now because it was something like striking his head against a stone wall. He held his opinion that the drink traffic in India was of a mischievous character.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the Excise Committee submitted the report on which the Government of India issued a resolution asking the Provincial Governments to appoint committees for Local Option. The Imperial Government appointed a Committee in Calcutta which had a voice over the whole town. While in Bombay a separate Committee was appointed for each ward of the city with two members from the respective wards only upon it, the Municipal Commissioner, the Collector and the Police Commissioner being the permanent members on every Committee. The principle of considering the question separately as affecting each ward was objected to by Sir Bhalchandra. The committees met only once and disposed of the whole work in an hour and a half. Sir Bhalchandra asked the Collector if he would not make some inquiry, but he submitted only certain bases on which to work. Why that basis was particularly given he could not say. Different Committees, he knew, had recommended the reduction of 41 shops, which number after a few weeks he learnt was reduced to 26 and finally he heard that only 20 shops had been closed. He found that the Committees were only in name to advise but the Collector was to do as he liked.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, the Collector of Bombay, observed that from the remarks that had fallen from Mr. Wacha the Corporation would recognise that he was hardly the right man to be on the Ward committee. He should like to explain what actually happened and why only one meeting was held. He wrote to the Government at the end of 1907 pointing out that he had to auction a number of shops in February and suggested the appointment of Local Option committees to consider the reduction of the number of shops. The Government agreed with him and committees were appointed in January. He called a meeting of the committees within a week of the receipt of the order of Government and prepared certain figures and facts which he put before the committees. He got figures showing the number of shops per head of population in Madras, Surat and Ahmedabad and Calcutta. He made various suggestions for reducing the shops in each ward of Bombay. The suggestions were practically unanimously accepted. He thought that Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was the only member who made some objection, in regard to his ward. Every other member accepted his arrangements. There were 26 shops altogether recommended for being closed. He had to get this meeting rushed through in view of the impending auctions. Subsequently when he had more time to examine the matter, he found that six shops out of 26 could not be closed for various reasons. In one ward the Committee recommended the closing of nine shops but only five came up for auction. In the case of two shops he had to exercise what Sir Bhalchandra described as pity for the business. Twenty shops were actually closed. He thought that there was still room for further reduction and if the Corporation would give him a level-headed member with an open mind in place of Mr. Wacha, he hoped to succeed in closing a number of other houses.

The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah Mehta said that Mr. Wacha was often inclined to use blunt language, but he believed from what he heard at the meeting that his statements were borne out by the Collector and Sir Bhalchandra.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that at the very first attempt they had abolished 20 shops and he understood they were making the reductions every three years. If they went on at that rate in a few years' time he was afraid they would abolish the whole lot of them.

Dr. Sukhia: Where will you go for your drink?

Mr. James MacDonald said he would like to ask whether Mr. Wacha was aware that this "incorrigible Government" had closed 180 shops in the presidency.

Mr. Wacha said rather inaudibly that he would not answer.

Dr. Sukhia: What is the use of asking? He says he will not answer.

Mr. MacDonald (hotly): I don't want you to interfere, Sir! I am asking the President.

Mr. Petit's proposition being put to the vote was carried.

This finished the business of the April Agenda of the Corporation.

THE CURRENCY SITUATION.

The Hon. Mr. Webb's Views.

AT the annual general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C. I. E., Chairman, in the course of his speech said:—

A year ago I drew attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of the Gold Standard Reserve—the keystone of our financial stability so far as the gold value of the rupee is concerned. The position has not changed in any way for the better; on the contrary, the whole currency situation is now such as to give rise to considerable anxiety. Neither in the policy of Government of the last few years, nor in the Financial Statement just presented by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, with the Budget for 1909-10, am I able to find any adequate recognition of Government's obligations (1) to maintain a sound currency, and (2) to guard against a danger which, however remote, must on no account be lost sight of,—I mean the possible disappearance of the Gold Standard Reserve, and the consequent collapse of the rupee. One of the first functions of money is to buy, it is the great instrument of purchase. A second function is to measure values, it is the one and only standard of fixed payments. The relation between the value or purchasing power of money and the quantity of money in circulation is not easy to define with any exactitude. At the same time, there can be no question that a very large manufacture of money tends to lower its value, in other words, to raise prices; whilst a scarcity of purchasing power tends to lower prices.

OVER-COINAGE OF RUPEES.

This being so, what are we to think of a policy which, whilst nominally aimed at the introduction of a gold standard and a gold currency into India, at the same time permits this country to be flooded with a deluge of newly minted rupees such as we have witnessed since 1905. Until June 1893 the Indian Mints were open to the unrestricted coinage of silver. As much silver as the public cared to bring to the mints, so much did Government convert into rupees. The largest number of rupees ever coined in any one year under these conditions was Rs. 15,94,34,980 in 1877-8. The mints now being closed to the free coinage of silver, and Government having embarked on a gold monetary policy, nearly twenty crores of rupees were coined in 1905-6, 25·37 crores in 1906-7, and 17·33 crores in 1907-8. The result of this tremendous over coinage of silver are exactly as might have been expected.

THE RISE IN PRICES.

Not only were 12 crores of superfluous rupees withdrawn from circulation last year by Government under circumstances to which I need not refer, but there has been a very marked rise in price throughout the whole of India, a rise even more pronounced than that which recently occurred in gold using countries, a rise that has not only tended to check exports, encourage imports, turn the balance of trade against us, and so emphasise the weakness in exchange but, what is far more serious, has inflicted on the great mass of fixed wage earner in India a grave hardship, to relieve which both Government and other large employers of labour clerical and manual, have found themselves forced to make advances in the ordinary and regular scales of pay. A currency policy which, instead of correcting, encourages widespread disturbances of this character is transparently unsound.

THE STABILITY OF THE RUPEE.

But the trouble does not end here. India is a debtor country with an external obligation in gold of at least £20 millions per annum. Under normal exports annually exceed her imports by more than this sum,—and I know of no reason in theory why they should,—it is obvious that the rupee cannot without assistance, for ever be maintained at an artificial value in the neighbourhood of 1s. 4d., but must sooner or later correspond to the market value of the metal of which it is manufactured. The only way in which the external value of India's local currency can be maintained, is by the accumulation in India, or under the control of India, of a supply of gold or gold money sufficiently large to meet, over a period of some years, an adverse balance of trade. And in considering this matter we must, for financial purposes, regard the £16 millions payable annually to the Secretary of State for Home obligations, as adverse to India: in other words we must have a balance in our favour of well over £16 millions per annum, before we can hope to accumulate the gold in India, without which a gold standard is nothing but a delusion and a snare that must, in our case, eventually spell widespread disaster to many concerned in the foreign trade of this country.

A CURRENCY POLICY FOR INDIA.

The British Government, having decided sixteen years ago that gold was the most suitable metal on which to base the monetary standard and currency system of this country, a mistaken decision in my opinion, it is surely time that we abandoned the happy-go-lucky methods of the last few years, and laid down some well defined currency policy for India. First of all, if silver is not good enough for the chief monetary standard of India, it is not good enough for the ignorant millions of this great Continent to expend their energies upon. Practically everything coming into India now contributes an import duty towards the cost of the general administration. Let imports of silver be further taxed so as to bring the local cost of the imported metal up to the gold value of the rupee. This would tend to check monstrous importations such as we saw entering Bombay a few months ago, and would also for obvious reasons steady exchange. Secondly, the main functions of money being, as aforesaid, to buy and to measure, the greatest care must be exercised that these functions are not distorted. No more new rupees should be coined till rupee prices all round have fallen to marked extent. Demands for currency arising from specially heavy excesses of exports must be met by the importation of sovereigns, not by the coining of more new rupees. Thirdly, let the order regarding one-half of the profits on coinage being devoted to railway construction, be at once rescinded. Every pie of profit which the mints may be able to show in the near future, should be carried to the Gold Standard Reserve. Fourthly, the Gold Standard Reserve must, for the first twenty millions at any rate, consist of gold—not silver,—not redundant rupees,—not a huge accumulation of more or less unsaleable paper promises to pay gold,—but gold itself. Further one-half of that gold must be kept in India, beyond the immediate touch of Lombard Street, and not in the Bank of England. Fifthly, remembering that our whole currency system collapses unless we have surplus exports of between £16 and £20 millions annually, remembering the uncertain check on exports arising from droughts, famines, fevers, and plague and remembering, too, that whilst exports of raw produce are undoubtedly expanding, the taste for foreign made articles is also very rapidly extending and imports are increasing by leaps and bounds,—remembering all this,—every possible encouragement must be given to local enterprise, local manufactures and more especially to local capital. Heavy sterling borrowing must be rigorously checked until such time as we are sure that our whole currency system is out of danger. The utmost advantage must be taken of, and the utmost stimulus given to, local enterprises of all and any kind which will relieve Government of the obligation to borrow capital outside of India, and so and to our external obligations and further jeopardise the balance of trade. Here, gentlemen, I submit to you the outlines of a currency and financial policy which appears to me essential if the recommendations of the Hershell Committee of 1893 are to be successfully carried out, and all risk of disaster to our 1s. 4d. rupee averted. I have dwelt at some length on our currency problem because it appears to me to be one of the most important matters of the moment, and one to which, like the air we breathe, though absolutely essential to our health and well being, we ordinarily pay very little attention. At the present time, the financial atmosphere is very perceptibly tainted, the matter is of vital importance to large sections of our community, and I therefore commend the subject to your immediate attention.

LADY MUIR-MACKENZIE.

Presentation of an Address.

AT the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana yesterday Lady Muir-Mackenzie was the recipient of a congratulatory address. Mrs. Chandavarkar read the address and then handed it to Lady Muir-Mackenzie together with a suitably inscribed silver casket as a memento of the occasion.

The address was in the following terms:—

"Madam.—It was with the utmost satisfaction and pleasure that the members of this Gymkhana heard of the honor conferred on Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, when on the first day of this New Year, our Gracious King and Emperor was pleased to create him a Knight Commander of the Exalted Order of the Star of India. Sir John Muir-Mackenzie has for half a lifetime devoted himself to the service of this Presidency and of Government, and however divergent opinion may sometimes be there cannot, we are presuaded, be two opinions as to the high value of the services he has rendered to the State in all the many important posts—and even the highest available, that of Acting Governor of the great Presidency—which he has occupied during his official career. The illustrious title with which he has been honoured and which, we trust, is but a prelude to many others yet to come, we consider to be a fitting compliment to his official worth and high character. It is indeed an undoubted and graceful work of Royal esteem and appreciation that cannot be admitted on all hands to be throughly well-deserved and honourable alike to him who gives, and to him who takes.

"Embracing the pleasing occasion of this happy and auspicious event, which cannot but have procured you with joy and gratification, we claim the privilege of friends and admirers to join in rejoicing with you and to express to you, as the amiable and esteemed Vice-President of this Gymkhana our most cordial and sincere congratulations. This unique Institution, the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, though still in its experimental stage, bids fair to flourish and find general favour under your tact, help and sympathy. We the members, have much good cause to be beholden to you for your valued co-operation in organising and starting it—a co-operation, which you have extended to us with a kindliness of heart simplicity of action, and charm of manner, that has won for you general good-will and regard amongst us: and we cannot therefore, let elapse this happy opportunity, whilst offering our felicitations, of evincing in some concrete form the gratitude we feel towards, and the friendship we entertain for you.

"In conclusion, we all cordially wish you and Sir John every happiness and honour that is obtain able in this world and a long life to enjoy the same."

LADY MUIR-MACKENZIE'S REPLY.

In acknowledging the presentation Lady Muir-Mackenzie said:—Dear members of the Princess Gymkhana—I thank you with all my heart for your kindness in presenting me with this touching address that Mrs. Chandaverkar has just read and for the beautiful silver case in which it is enclosed. I thank you, too, for choosing this occasion for giving me an address, for as you have said, it was an immense joy and gratification to me when I knew that my husband had been made a Knight of the Orler of the Star of India. As the members of the Gymkhana are for the most part wives themselves, they can all sympathise with me as they know that no honour that can happen to themselves can give the same amount of pleasure as an honour given to their husbands. This is a law of nature which prevails I think in every nation, nor should we wish it to be otherwise. I cannot thank you enough for all the kind remarks you have made on my husband's long service in this country. I know you will excuse me from commenting on it, as I shoud find it very embarrassing to do so, but I may say he and I think alike about India and her sons and daughters. We love the country and we love the people, and we are proud and happy to be allowed to work for India. We both believe in the fair future which is dawning for India and hope great things from the whole hearted co-operation of East and West.

It was co-operation of all communities which made this Gymkhana what it is. You are good enough to say you value my help in organising and starting this Gymkhana. Very little did I do compared to Mrs. Nur Mahomed who built this pavilion or your two devoted secretaries who have worked so indescribably hard. As you all know, Lady Jehangir and Miss Cursetjee are public characters in the Bombay world, Pioneer women to whom we owe much. Miss Cursetjee has for 50 years inspiring and giving active support to all endeavours to promote the moral and educational welfare of womanhood in this city. For the last 20 or 30 years, I suppose there has not been any big project, connected with things feminine or philanthropic, to which Lady Jehangir has not lent her name and influence. I have been astonished at her energy and ability as I have watched her first building this Gymkhana in thought and finally materialise it in brick and mortar. It has been a tremendous undertaking and it needed a brave and courageous heart to carry through this endeavour. Though only four months old this is an influential centre which diffuses happiness, and creates fresh thought and inspiration in the life of its members. I think this Gymkhana is one of the most interesting creations in this wonderful City of Bombay. I consider Bombay to be one of the most fascinating cities in the world, for it is an enterprising city holding out its hands to all that is new and worthy in this age of invention and discoveries. It is not only a city of industry and commerce, it is also a city of thought and learning, of philanthropy and social endeavour. I have found much mental stimulus from intercourse with the learned among the men and women of Bombay, and have been deeply interested in much of the philanthropic and social work. However I may honestly say that no work I have undertaken in Bombay has ever interested me and pleased me so much as helping this Gymkhana to be the success it is.

You have wished my husband and myself long life and happiness. We return the wish wholeheartedly. We hope that this Gymkhana and all its members will prosper and know every happiness and especially the happiness which comes from service rendered and received. All that lies in our power for helping the prosperity of the Princess Gymkhana it will be our deep pleasure to render end I once more thank you again for your kindness and good-will, and friendship, which I value very highly, and all which I reciprocate with all my heart.

THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Islam Gymkhana was held last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

The report which was read by Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji showed that there were 219 members.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the number of members had risen from 100 to 140 in four years. The daily attendance had been 10 to 32. But the most satisfactory feature was that young men came to join the institution. The institution had startled under a load of debt, but it had now been wiped off; and there was now a good balance to the credit of the Gymkhana. The growing want of the Institution was an extension, which would have to be supplied in the future.

Mr. Abdul H. Hakim seconded the motion which was carried.

Mr. A. M. Kajiji proposed that the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola be re-elected President. He said that Mr. Ibrahim's attendance at the Gymkhana had been almost every evening, and his interest in the Institution was deep.

The motion was carried.

Mr. M. H. Hakim, Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy and Mr Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed were appointed Vice-Presidents, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Treasurer; and Messrs. A. M Kajiji and Sharif D. Kanji were appointed Secretaries, Mr. M. M. Ali was appointed Auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE Government of Bengal has extended its notifications, prohibiting meetings in certain public squares in Calcutta and its suburbs after sunset, for another year.

MR. NOEL PATON'S indisposition was less serious than at first reported. He was able to leave Lyalpur for Karachi on Sunday.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS CO.

PURCHASE OF THE NAIGAON PROPERTY.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. H. R. E. Procter presided. It was stated in the course of the Directors' report:—

"In submitting their report and statement of accounts for the year 1908, your Directors trust that taking into account the adverse circumstances prevailing during the year under report, you will consider the results satisfactory. The year's working, including the balance of Rs. 8,598-5-4 brought forward from last year, shows a nett profit of Rs. 2,02,625-11-4. Out of this amount, your Directors have paid an ad-interim dividend for six months ending 30th June 1908 at Rs. 25 per share absorbing Rs. 80,000, and have placed to depreciation of machinery and building account Rs. 80,000, leaving a balance, available for distribution, of Rs. 42,625-11-4, to which they propose to add the amount put aside last year to equalisation of divident account, Rs. 40,000, making a total of Rs. 82,625-11-4, which your directors propose to dispose of as follows:—To dividend for six months ending 31st December 1908 at Rs. 25 per share, free of income tax, Rs. 80,000; to bonus to Mill Staff Rs. 2,500; to balance carried forward to next year's account Rs. 125-11-4—total Rs. 82,625-11-4. Two of your Directors, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Narandas Purshotamdas, were obliged to tender their resignation owing to ill-health. Your Board accepted their resignation with regret and placed on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them since the foundation of the Company. Messrs. Pranjivandas Narandas and Purshotamdas Thakurdas were invited by the Board to fill the vacancy. Mr. Nowrdin Ebrahim Nowrdin having retired from the Board, Mr. T. W. Birkett was invited by the Board to fill the vacancy. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas 'retires by rotation from the Board of Directors, but offers himself for re-election."

Mr. Procter proposed that the Directors' report ending 31st December 1908 be approved and adopted. He said:—In proposing the adoption of your Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1908, which having been circulated I would ask you to take as read, I hope that you will consider the result satisfactory, looking at the difficult times we have passed through. You will see from the report that your Directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent for the past year. This possibly is not quite justified by the actual results of the year under report, but as they specially put aside Rs. 40,000 last year for the equalisation of dividends in order to keep the dividend at this level, your Directors think it is only fair to appropriate this amount and pay 10 per cent for the present year, hoping that things will improve, and that they will be able to do the same in future years without this help. As regards the immediate future, the outlook for spinning is not so bad as for weaving, but it has been made considerably worse recently by the big rise that has taken place in cotton. The production of your Mill however is sold up to August and the cotton all covered, but I am afraid the margin of profit is not very large. The present position in Bombay as regards weaving is not good, most Mills holding large stocks and the demand for cloth being very poor. This being the case, the delay in the erection of the looms in your Mill is not to be altogether to be regretted, but I hope that by the time they are ready to start, things will have improved and prospects will have become more hopeful. As you are aware the Naigaon Mills, which are situated next to your property, were partially destroyed by fire some time ago, and your Directors have been in negotiations with the Directors of the Naigaon Mills during the last few months for the purchase of the property. Negotiations have finally been concluded and the property has been bought by your Directors for Rs. 4,00,000, payment to be made in shares at the rate of Rs. 775 per share. Your Directors consider that this property will be of considerable value to your Company, consisting as it does of 35,000 square yards of freehold toka land together with godowns, tank and portions of the Mill and machinery which were not destroyed by fire. They have not decided yet what to do with it but hope in a short time to lay their proposals before you. I should like in conclusion to express my appreciation of the way in which your staff, from Mr. Herbert Gawthorn downwards, have performed their duties during the past year. Mr. W. Gawthorn, the Engineer, has had a particularly busy time in connection with the erection of the loom shed, and I think, gentlemen, you are to be congratulated on having a staff so devoted to your interests."

The resolutions recommended in the Directors' report were passed. The report was adopted and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 8 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. A. G. Dovey presided: The Directors' report stated:—

"Your Directors beg to lay before you the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1908. The year's working resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,10,932—11—1 including Rs. 3,113—15—11 brought forward. Your Directors recommend that this amount be disposed of as follows:—To a dividend of Rs. 35 per share on 2,000 shares, free of Income tax, Rs. 70,000; to be written off for depreciation and replacement of machinery, Rs. 25,000; to be written off for depreciation of buildings, Rs. 10,000; to be carried to Insurance Fund account, Rs. 1,000; to be paid to office and mill establishment as bonus, Rs. 2,000—total Rs. 1,08,000,—leaving a balance of Rs. 2,932-11-1 to be carried forward. Your Directors have decided, after careful consideration, that it will be most advantageous in the Company's interest to renew most of the machinery in the Waste Silk Department, which has been working continuously for the past 33 years. To meet the expenditure, which this replacement will necessitate, they propose to transfer Rs. 60,000 from the Reserve Fund to Machinery account for depreciation and replacement. During the year under report, your Directors ordered out two looms, a few jacquards, some winding, spinning and drawing frames, two filling Engines, and an Opener, at the aggregate cost of Rs. 43,000. These have all been erected and are working satisfactorily. Your Directors have to announce with regret the resignation of their colleague Mr. S. M. Moses, tendered on his retirement from India in March 1908. They desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable assistance they received from him in the management of the Company's affairs during the considerable period he was its Chairman. In accordance with Article 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. A. G. Dovey has been appointed Chairman in the place thus vacated."

The Report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 35 per share was declared. Messrs. S. E. Shellim and Dayabhai Tapidas who retired by rotation were re-elected Directors; and Messrs. Jumnadas Purmanundas and Fardunji A. Cursetjee Fardunji were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the meeting.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was also held at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes street, Fort, yesterday after the twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the following resolutions:—That Articles 131 and 132 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and are hereby cancelled and in their places the following Articles be and are hereby substituted:—"131. The Directors shall have the power to set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies or for special dividends or for repairing, improving, maintaining and replacing any of the properties of the Company and for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their absolute discretion think conducive to the interest of the Company. 132. The Directors may invest the several sums so set aside upon such investments (other than shares of the Company) as they may think fit and from time to time to deal with and vary such investments and dispose of all or any part thereof for the benefit of the Company and to divide the reserve fund into such special funds as they think fit with full power to employ the assets constituting the reserve fund in the business or the Company and that without being bound to keep the same separate from the other assets." That the directors be and hereby authorised to apply the amount hitherto standing to the credit of the Insurance Fund, viz. Rs 60,000, in replacing and renewing the machinery of the Company.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND AT GRANT ROAD.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

SHAIK ABDULA MAHOMED KASAM AND OTHERS VS. KAZI ISMAIL GULAMALI MEHFRI AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiffs.—Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

For the Defendants.—Mr. Raikes and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer.

His Lordship yesterday delivered judgment in the suit in respect of the Sunni burial ground at Grant Road, which was closed in 1897 by the Municipality. The plaintiffs said, it was "wakf" or dedicated to religious and charitable purposes. The first defendant replied, that it was his ancestral acquisition and he was the owner, and as such he had agreed to sell portions of it to the second defendant, Borah Ismailji Tajbhoy, for Rs. 6,000, and had sold a portion for Rs. 1,500 to Sharifbhai Mahomed Ibrahim Parker.

His Lordship found, that the property was acquired from Government by the brother of Kazi Ismail Meheri's grandfather, who had presented a petition that whereas the Sonapore burial-ground was completely occupied by tombs and groves there no longer remained any room for the interment of the Sunni dead, and whereas the generality of the community were a lot too poor to purchase another plot, Government would be pleased to allot another piece of land. This petition was presented by Kazi Gulam Husen Meheri on 12th September 1814. The grant was made under a Collector's Sanad, issued on 1st July, 1815, stating that either the Kazi or any of his community had the permission of the Collector to appropriate it to the purpose for which it was granted. His Lordship said that the defendant's counsel had exercised the wisest discretion by keeping his clients out of the witness-box. His Lordship felt it was due to him to express the Court's appreciation of his attitude throughout the hearing. Mr. Padshah had saved the Court much time and labour by making several admissions; by these the plaintiffs were spared the trouble of proving many of their allegations. The first defendant was now on very hostile terms with his former friend, Mahomed Kasam Kurtaj, who gave evidence in this case, and whose son the first defendant prosecuted sometime ago in a Criminal Court. Some of the points urged for the defence were, that Wakf could not be conditional or made by a non-Mahomedan; it must be in perpetuity. Mahomedan Law permitted of graves being dug up and the land utilised for other purposes. After effectively disposing of these points of defence, Mr. Justice Davar proceeded to remark that it was admitted that there were graves on the two plots of land sold by the first defendant. His Lordship had visited the place accompanied by counsel. What he saw there filled him, a non-Mahomedan, with indignation. Tombstones had been removed from the tops of graves, and thrown about in the vicinity of the plots sold, and graves were buried under the coal dust and furnace slag of an iron foundry that was going to be erected. There must be thousands of Sunni Mahomedans now alive in Bombay whose relatives or friends were buried there. One could well imagine their pain and horror at seeing their own Kazi helping in grievous acts of desecration such as digging up graves and throwing human bones about for the sake of pecuniary gain to himself. His conduct was utterly indefensible. He had abused the sacred trust reposed in him and had proved himself utterly unfit for the position of the Mutawali or manager of this burial-ground. When he stood by, and allowed the second and third defendants to dig up graves and throw human bones about, he must have known that the feelings of a large number of Sunni Mahomedans would be most acutely hurt, yet he did it all for the sake of money. His Lordship trusted that proper steps would be taken to remove him from the position, and deprive him of the power of doing further mischief. Having nothing substantial to urge against Mahomed Kasam Kurtaj, his friend and confidential adviser, he resorted to casting reflections on him. Kurtaj had given evidence which the Court believed. If Kurtaj had assisted the plaintiffs in the suit, then in the opinion of the Court, he had rendered good service to the Sunni community.

His Lordship found that the land was Wakf property dedicated for being used as a cemetery. The purchases made by the second and third defendants, being portions of land of the cemetery, these sales were invalid and were set aside. An injunction was granted against the first defendant from demolishing the tombs and monuments. Within three months the defendants should remove the structures they had erected. They were ordered to restore the walls and grounds, as far as possible to the state they previously were in. The work must be done to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the Court. The Rs. 1,400 received by the second defendant, and Rs. 1,000 by the third, from the Municipality for set-backs, should be paid by them to the Prothonotary. Defendants must pay plaintiffs, costs of this suit.

"EX-PARTE" DECREE SET ASIDE.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

RAMKISONDAS BALKISONDAS AND ANOTHER VS. TULSIRAM NIHALCHAND AND ANOTHER.

For the Plaintiffs.—Mr. Jardine (for Mr. Lowndes) instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For the Defendants.—Mr. J. D. Davar (for the Hon. Mr. Strangman) instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case yesterday on an application for restoring the suit to the board.

It appeared that the suit was filed by the plaintiffs to recover the sum of Rs. 10,029-8-0 as the balance due by the defendants in respect of sales and purchases of silver alleged to have been made by the plaintiffs as the commission agents of the defendants. The summons was served on the defendants by registered post and the returnable date was the 9th July, 1907. Subsequently defendants received a letter from the plaintiffs' attorneys, intimating that the hearing was postponed till 13th August, 1907. Defendants sent a man named Bhagutram to Bombay in order that he should defend the suit on their behalf. In September, 1907, Bhagutram returned and informed the defendants that the suit had been dismissed. In December 1907, defendants were served with two notices issued by the District Court of Jullundar calling upon them to show cause why the decree in the suit should not be executed against them. One of the defendants then came down to Bombay and learned that on the 27th August, 1907, an ex parte decree was passed against the defendants. Defendants strongly suspected that Bhagutram must have allowed the suit to be heard ex parte in collusion with the plaintiffs. Defendants said that the allegations made in the plaint filed against them were untrue and misleading. At the time defendants stopped the business with the plaintiffs, they owed the latter only Rs. 129-13-3, and no more. Defendants applied to the Court that the ex parte decree herein might be set aside, and execution thereof stayed. Defendants said they were Government contractors in a large way, and it was not their object to delay or avoid paying their dues.

Plaintiffs were therefore required to show cause why the ex parte decree herein should not be set aside, and the suit restored to the board of causes for re-hearing.

The plaintiffs, in reply to the defendants' allegations, said that the summons in the suit was served on both defendants at Fagwara in the Punjab, that their agent Bhagutram appeared in Court and stated that they owed plaintiffs only Rs. 129-13-3. An adjournment was granted him till the 27th August, 1907, but after the adjournment neither the defendants nor their agent appeared in Court, and an ex parte decree was passed for the plaintiffs. The decree was transmitted for execution to Jullundar, where the defendants had property.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment on the motion, said the question before him was whether the new Limitation Act applied to this case or the old one. His Lordship, after reciting the law, held that the old Limitation Act applied, and that the application was not barred. By consent of the parties, his Lordship made an order that the suit should be restored to the board of long causes on the defendants procuring the person who stood security for them in the Jullundar Court, namely one Lakharam, to execute a bond capable of being sued upon in Bombay for a decree, the bond to be settled by the Prothonotary. Costs to be costs in the cause.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROBATE OF A WILL.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

SAKERBAI JAMSETJI VS. CJWASJI BEHRAMJI AND FIVE OTHERS.

For the Opponent-appellant.—Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Desai.

For the Applicant-respondents.—Mr. Koyaji with Messrs. Pestonji Rustom and Kola for respondents Nos. 1 and 2, and A. G. Sathaye appeared for respondent No. 5.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, District Judge of Poona. The applicants in this case prayed for a probate of the will of the deceased Manekbai Behramji, who died leaving a will and property of the value of Rs. 22,300 and a large circle of heirs, alleging that they were the executors in the will. This application was decided by the District Judge of Poona, who granted the probate asked for. After taking evidence in the case, he held that the will was genuine and was executed by the deceased in a perfectly sound mental state. On this point, he said Dr. Barucha's evidence was most valuable. He has stated that she was perfectly well mentally and that she had only slight fever, that when he arrived she had already signed the will, but at his request signed it again. She did not, as a matter of fact, die until three days later. The District Judge passed an order granting the probate asked for. Against this order, an appeal was made to the High Court and Their Lordships, who observed that this was a clear case. The evidence of Dr. Barucha had been relied upon and the Judge who saw and heard this witness had believed him. The argument of Mr. Inverarity, remarked their Lordships, was that the will was not genuine and he relied upon Section 50 Clause 3 of the Succession Act X of 1865. But the Section, said their Lordships, did not say that each signature must be attested by the witnesses. All it required was that each witness must see that the testator signed the will.

Their Lordships confirmed the order of the Lower Appellate Court.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

COTTON TRANSACTION.

Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge.

BHIMJI SHAMJI AND CO. VS. EDJI COMBERSEY.

For the Plaintiff.—Mr. Lakhamsey H. Meisheri.

For the Defendant.—Mr. R. K. Dadachenji.

In this suit the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,122 being, damages caused by the defendant's failure to take delivery of 100 bales of machine-ginned Broach cotton of 15th to 25th March 1908 delivery, sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant under the Rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

The plaintiffs' case was that they sent to the defendant a delivery-order in respect of the goods in question on the due date at 12 noon, and then again at 12-40 p.m.; but that the defendant wrongfully refused to accept the same. The defendant's answer was that the delivery-order was first tendered by the plaintiffs after 1 p.m., and was therefore refused.

His Honour the Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, in giving the decision of the Court, said that he found that the delivery-order was not tendered in time, as required by the Rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. The plaintiffs had admitted that they had to wait till they got the order in question from their vendors Messrs. Talokchand Hukmichand. But it appeared from the receipt passed by Messrs. Talokchand, when they received the order from their own vendors, that they had received it at 1 p. m. Other evidence also amply corroborated the defendant's case. His Honour therefore dismissed the plaintiffs' suit and awarded Rs. 51 for the defendant's professional costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Inspector

BY THE WAY

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ANTARCTIC.

Since Nares a generation ago attained 83deg. 20min. N. British explorers have left the North Pole to those of other nationalities, American principally, though we have it on the authority of Dr. Grenfell, C.M.G., that when Commander Peary made his 1906 record—within 200 miles of the Pole—he had with him a British skipper and crew from Newfoundland. In the Antarctic, however, most of what has been accomplished since Cook, in 1773, found the ice pack at 67deg. 5min. has been done by Britishers. In the forties of last century Ross reached 78deg. 11min.; and though Norwegian, Swedish, and Belgian expeditions followed, no advance was made until the persistent efforts during the last decade of Borchgrevink (in command of a joint British-Norwegian party), Bruce Scott, and Shackleton, who has now taken the Union Jack within almost, Ideg of the South Pole.

WILL CHARCOT SUCCEED?

Somewhere due south of Cape Horn the French Charcot expedition, which left Havre last August in the "Pourquoi Pas?" is now going into winter quarters to await the Southern spring in September. Shackleton, like Scott, went into the ice by way of the Ross Barrier; but though Dr. Charcot believes that to be the best route to the Pole he regards it as a sort of British possession, and has decided not to utilise it. He intends instead to search for a similar barrier which he thinks must exist near Alexander Land, and thus will start for the Pole nearly 1,000 miles east of Shackleton's base in Victoria Land. The "Pourquoi Pas?" is one of the most magnificently equipped ships which ever went Polewards.

THE COATS FIRM.

Miss Maud Coats, who has just been married to the Marquis Douro, son of the Duke of Wellington, is a great grand-daughter of the founder of the famous Paisley firm. That firm grew from very small beginnings. It was in 1824 that Mr. James Coats began business on his own account as a thread manufacturer, in a factory sixty feet long. His two sons Peter and Thomas, continued the business and extended it greatly. To-day the firm of J. and P. Coats has an authorised capital of £10,000,000 sterling, and employs some 10,000 hands. In addition to nine members of the Coats family, Sir William Arrol and Sir J. King figure in the list of directors of the firm.

PRECOCIOUS JOCKEYS.

Frank Wootton, the sixteen-year-old jockey, who has begun the flat-racing season so brilliantly at Lincoln, has had many famous predecessors almost as precocious as himself, although he has now been riding five years. Fred Archer began his wonderful career at twelve by winning two races on consecutive days and in his third year had twenty-five winning mounts; George Fordham won his first laurels at Brighton when he was only thirteen; Harry Custance scored his first win on Ada, at the age of fifteen; and Tom Cannon had his first mount at fourteen. In America there have been in recent years several jockeys in their middle teens who have earned £2,000 a year and more; and it is said that George Odom made an income of £5,000 in his seventeenth year.

"BY JINGO!"

The whole credit for coining the phrase "By Jingo," which "Punch" has again brought into prominence, must not be given to Macdermott. Writing in 1878, the year when "We don't want to fight" was on all lips, Grant Duff remarked that Mr. Lyulph Stanley had just called his attention to a seventeenth-century translation of Rabelais, in which he found the popular "By Jingo." In matters of phrases there would appear to be nothing new except in their application!

FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

The recent "escape" of the nun (Miss Moult) from the East Bergholt Convent was learn from the "Christian Commonwealth," commemorated by the Protestant Alliance. The society has presented to the four members of the Manningtree railway staff who helped her on her way a solid gold watch each, together with a Bible and a copy of Fox's Book of Martyrs," in recognition of their services, which characterised as "a grand work." The watches cost the society £50. The Protestant Alliance evidently believes in doing things handsomely.

"FIG" SUNDAY.

Amongst old customs prevailing in England is that of eating fig-puddings on Palm Sunday, or "Fig" Sunday, as it is called in some districts. It is difficult to trace the exact origin of "Fig" Sunday but the "Grocer" points out that in early ages the common folk had very little knowledge of Oriental fruits, and many, preferring the fig to the date, evidently thought it immaterial which they ate to commemorate the palm. A quarter of a century ago it was the custom in Bedfordshire, Northants, Hertfordshire, and some other countries to it eat figs on Palm Sunday, but to some extent the custom has disappeared.

A COMMONWEALTH CORONATION CEREMONY.

The State Governor of New South Wales (Sir Harry Rawson) at Collarenebri, recently, performed the ceremony of crowning the king of the local aboriginal tribe. Some particulars of the ceremony appear in the Australian papers. The former king, "Jimmy," died recently, and the choice of a successor fell on "Bob" Cobbler, the eldest son of King Cobbler, who died some years ago, after reaching the age of a hundred. About forty members of the tribe were assembled in front of the hospital and "Bob" Cobbler was duly declared King amid cheers. Sir Harry Rawson shook hands with the new monarch, and presented him with a sovereign. Some potentates are evidently very modest in their expectations.

THE EXPECTED HEIR TO A THRONE.

The excitement with which the birth of an heir to the throne of Holland is being looked forward to in the Netherlands recalls the summer months of the year 1880, which prefaced Queen Wilhelmina's own entry into the world. At that time there were two living heirs to the Throne, sons of King William by his first Queen, Sophie; but the elder, the Prince of Orange, was killing himself with dissipation in Paris, and the younger son Alexander was not likely to live long. The succession to the Crown thus seemed to depend on the expected child, as proved to be the case, for the survivor of the two Royal Princes died when Wilhelmina was still in the nursery.

THE PASSING OF BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

Bishopsgate-street, which is to be abolished both "Within" and "Without," and will for the future "lead the simple life" as plain Bishopsgate, derives its name from the City gate near Comomile-street, the maintenance of which devolved upon the Bishops of London. Those astute prelates soon shuffled out to their obligation. They first refused to pay for more than the hinges—though they continued to take toll from all wood-carts that passed through the gate—and finally saddled the entire cost of maintenance upon the "Hanse merchants," who corresponded to what we now call "The Baltic." Bishopsgate was formerly a fashionable residential quarter, and Devonshire-square still marks the site where once stood the town-house of the Earls of Devonshire.

COVENTRY LIBERALS AND MR. A. E. W. MASON M. P.

The appreciation of the services of Mr. A. E. W. Mason to the Liberal cause by the party at Coventry has been shown not only by a formal resolution passed when his letter of resignation was read, but in a more emphatic manner by the decision to interview the hon. member and ask him to reconsider his decision not to contest the city at the next General Election. Mr. Mason's letter of farewell (as it must be regarded for the present) contains this passage: "My association with the city will provide me with nothing but pleasant memories of kindly people, who are enthusiastic as supporters, generous as opponents, and gentle towards their member's inevitable faults."

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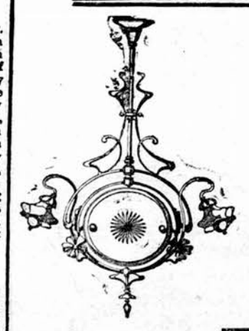

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SIMPLE FROCK.

The woman of the past must have been a very brave lady, observes Miss Evelyn Sharp. I am not thinking now of the warlike lady who defended castles and led armies when this happened to form part of her daily round and common task, but just of the everyday, home-keeping woman who, in defiance of all that was said against her by the disapproving moralist, went on dressing as attractively as she could. There was old William Penn sententiously droning out his platitudes at her:—"If thou art warm and clean, it is sufficient. . . . The more plain and simple are thy Cloaths, the better. Neither unshapely nor fantastical, and for Use and Decency and not for Pride," and so on, and so on. What a world for all of us if we dressed as William Penn would have seen us "apparelled." Jeremy Taylor hurled even worse complaints at women who were sincere enough to think not only of warmth but of beauty. They were to "avoid all delicacy and niceness in their clothing . . . . because such softness engages them upon great misspendings of their time, while they dress and comb out all their oppotunities of their morning devotions and half the day's severity," &c. It must be clear to any observer of feminine dress and manners that something in the new hopes and ambitions of women is at work killing that old ideal of theirs, that extreme of extravagance in dress to which they were driven by their natural repulsion to the unnatural standard set up for the dummy woman. There are plenty of silly women to-day, as there were yesterday; but we are in sight of a time when it will not be true to say that the trimmings of those who have more than they want are sufficient to clothe those who have nothing. For the coming age at least promises to be one in which women's clothes will be beautiful, not incidentally to their usefulness but because of it. An age in which the charm of women arises out of their intelligence instead of existing in spite of it can promise no less. But to the end of time we shall probably have with us the croaking moralist, saying with George Herbert that "in clothes cheap handsomeness doth bear the bell," and there will always be some women of whom this is true. Meanwhile the woman who can afford to be independent of fashion, and therefore sets the fashion for other people, is demonstrating the charm of a frock that does not depend upon trimming for its success; and this is important, because it means that the other women who, for want of time, want of money, for a dozen reasons, are dependent upon the suggestions of fashion have also begun to wear simple frocks. Women, in relation to their dress, belong either to those who copy or to those who are copied; and beautiful ornament on a fifteen-guinea Paris frock is represented by cheap trimming on the readymade blouse suit in the shop window. So it really matters when the wearer of the Paris frock decides that there is greater beauty in line and material and colour than can be created by the most perfect ornament. In this connection it is interesting to remember that for some years a few women have been trying to popularise a simple dress that does not consist of a skirt and blouse, but evades the sharp dividing line at the waist, so destructive of grace, by a perfect continuity of colour and material. It does not suggest the old "rational" costume, which hung straight from the shoulders like a sack; it can be as close-fitting as the most conventional woman could desire, its waistline may be just where the fashion of the moment fixes it, its skirt may be of any shape that happens to be popular. It is useful because, its bodice and skirt being made separately but joined together in the finished gown, it can be put on easily and quickly without leaving any possibility of untidiness at the waistband; and it has charm as well, because of its simplicity and its harmony of form and colour. For although this kind of frock can be as elaborately decorated as any other, the originators of it may take credit to themselves for having demonstrated in it how becoming a dress may be without any trimming, relieved only by some soft white material like lawn, muslin, embroidery, or real lace at the throat and wrists. And now this form of gown is actually becoming fashionable. It began with the blouse suit three years ago, an attempt to bring bodice and skirt into some relation with each other, though they were not sewn together and the waistband defect still threatened. Then came the Empire, and close upon this the Directoire gown, each of these being a single garment. And later came a more ordinary serviceable frock, its waist perhaps a little higher than nature places it, but still a frock that could be worn by workaday women who have something more to do in the world than to sit in a motor-brougham. You may see hundreds of these ready-made gowns in the shop windows now, hanging up limply in rows, reminiscent of Bluebeard's wives in a school tableau. Some of them are certainly guilty of cheap ornament, artificial lace, meaningless tassels. All this is inevitable until every woman is sufficiently educated to see only vulgarity in what is not sincere. But the quantity of trimming is being reduced and its quality is growing inoffensive. One of the prettiest designs for a simple frock made in this way has not yet reached the shop window. In this the frock is cut in one garment, and the material is drawn in under the arms by a short band fixed on each side. This leaves a straight piece of the material both at the back and the front of the gown which hangs in a natural fold from head to foot, and gives height and grace even to a short woman. I have seen this made in white Irish homespun, with tucked sleeves that fit closely in the four-arm, and with a collar or vest in Irish lace or embroidery. The same design could be modified by allowing the gown to be completed without the sleeves and vest, which could then be inserted separately in some cooler material, such as white Shantung; or the whole costume could of course be carried out just as effectively in any summer material. But the woman of the past, clothed in it, would have driven Jeremy Taylor and William Penn shuddering to the pulpit and the writing desk.

THE engineers of the Colombo Municipality have given attention to the matter of dust-laying in Colombo with little or no success, but are again making experiments with the view of at least partially overcoming the nuisance. Two stretches of road are to be taken in hand, one behind the Colombo Club, upon which work has already started, and the other will be somewhere in front of the Club on the main road. On the road skirting the lake the engineers are putting down gravel mixed with tar, a new experiment, which is rolled in and dusted. The idea is to make the road less porous, so that the water will run off instead of sinking in and forming a surface dust. On the Galle Face it is proposed to mix stones and tar, roll the compositions in, and then add a surface dusting of whatever is found to be most suitable. A technical point, which may prove difficult to solve, is the proper melting of the tar to meet the requirements of climate. Making the tar too thin or too sticky will adversely affect the road surface.

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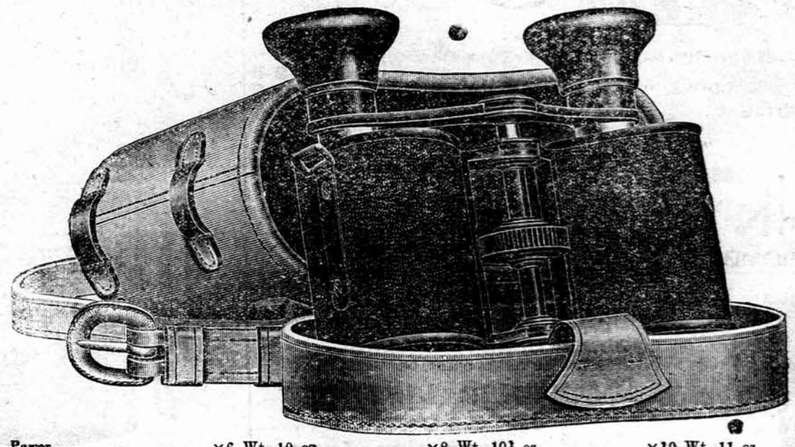

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OPIUM IN CHINA.

New Rules.

An Imperial Decree, dated March 15, says—Opium suppression is a necessary measure to the strengthening of Our Empire as well as the mainspring of the development and instruction of the people, involving, as it does, questions of hygiene, of enriching the people, of developing terrestrial profits and of arresting a drain on the national wealth. All eyes are turned to this subject and much universal sympathy and assistance have been exhibited

On the question, three steps are closely interrelated and dependent, and these are: prohibition of smoking and of plantation, and devising of means to raise revenue to fill the deficit caused in the opium duties. Should any one of these be inefficiently carried out, the other two will in consequence be hampered and success would be looked for in vain.

In recent years though officials addicted to the smoking habit have been examined and denounced on repeated occasions by the Anti-Opium Commissioners and Viceroys and Governors of the provinces, there still exists a number of them who trifle with the interdict and veneer their faults in that respect.

With regard to the prohibition of the poppy plantation in the provinces, it was first decided to decrease the plantation gradually in ten years. Later, the authorities of Yunnan, Szechuan, Shanse, Chihili, Heilungkiang and other provinces asked permission to forbid plantation entirely in one year. This, no doubt, shows great energy of purpose, but whether their intention is thoroughly carried out in all their provinces, and whether the local officials succeed in inducing the people to plant other profitable products on their soil to yield them a living so that they gladly submit to the suppression, remains to be seen.

The duties and likin on this drug are required for the bulk of the army estimates. Recently, the Ministry of Finance memorialised us and obtained permission to increase the price of salt to make up for these duties and likin. This plan, however, only aggregates four or five million taels and there still remains a large deficit.

We are eagerly bent on introducing a better government and between Our agitation at the long weakness of our people, in whom it is difficult to infuse energy, and the fear that the expectations of the friendly Powers may not be easily satisfied, We are filled with constant and pressing anxiety. We hereby re-iterate the prohibition against smoking. The Anti-Opium Commissioners and the high officials in the capital and provinces are held responsible to forbid, faithfully and with energy, all officials, civil or military, to smoke. Those in command of troops or in charge of educational institutions are made responsible for suppression of smoking among soldiers and students. As to merchants and the people, the responsibility must rest with the Ministry of the Interior, the Viceroys, Governors, Military Governors and the Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of Shuntienfu. They will try to obtain the best prescriptions, establish Anti-opium institutes and distribute free medicines when necessary. They should encourage their sense of honour and adopt the plans and practices of foreign countries so that the people's vices may be gradually lessened and finally eradicated.

As to the prohibition of plantation, Viceroys or Governors, the Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of Shuntienfu and Military Governors are commanded to direct their subordinates to carry out the suppression with care and thoroughness. They should also cause other grains to be planted in place of the pernicious drug, and they will be rewarded according to the degree of success they attain. The Ministry of the Interior will supervise these measures being put in operation.

In regard to devising means to fill the deficit of duties and likin, the Ministry of Finance is desired carefully to consider the question. It is, undoubtedly, an important point to be dealt with, but it may be disposed of by weighing advantages and drawbacks and considering all possible resources. Viceroys and Governors who may have valuable suggestions on the question are ordered to memorialize the Throne for their adoption, so that those carrying out the suppression need not be hampered by financial considerations. Though the Government is in straitened circumstances it will neither seek to satisfy its hunger nor quench its thirst at the expense of this harmful poison, so that it may rid its people of this great bane.

Dividing in this way the responsibilities and actions, no evasion of burden will be permitted and all concerned are commanded to put forth their best energies to aid us in securing prosperous rule by taking natural advantages to ameliorate the conditions of life among our people. After receipt of this Edict each office in the capital or provinces is commanded to make a careful report of its plan or operation in this affair.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

It is spoken lowly and mysteriously in a certain theatrical rendezvous that a new American stage syndicate is being formed to run a "Dickens Season" in London at "popular prices." The scheme, if it be really abroad, is a bold, but not a reckless, one. It is true that Mr. Tree did not transform himself into a millionaire by his presentation of "Edwin Drood" at His Majesty's; and, so costly was the production, there may not have been much of a profit even on his successful and most interesting stage version of "Oliver Twist." But this does not prove that "Dickens for the million" is not a hopeful idea. Conducted at a moderately rented theatre, by men who do not entertain too extravagantly the notion that the best players are those who demand and get the highest salaries, there is no reason why a "Dickens season" should not be profitable even from the point of view of an American syndicate. There really seems to be a lot of money in, say "David Copperfield," "Oliver Twist," and "The Old Curiosity Shop," provided the thing is done reverently, handsomely, and not too extravagantly. But why not Dickens at "popular prices" by an "English" firm!

A GREAT CURIOSITY.

Not that the American theatrical syndicate of to-day could possibly be guilty of taking the outrageous liberties with Dickens that characterised the dealings with the novelist's works some twenty to twenty-five years ago, when there were Little Nells in New York that danced in short petticoats, Jingles that played the banjo, and Dolly Vardens that gave imitations of "popular actors and actresses." One of these entertainments—they were, so to speak, the "first steps" in musical comedy—got blown over here, and into the old Opera Comique Theatre, under the name of "The Old Curiosity Shop." All the "curiosity" was in the Little Nell, and none in the British public to see the "play." I shall never forget it as long as I live; nor shall I ever forget the stony, stolid, idol-like expression on the faces of the English critics—notably Mr. William Archer and the late Mr. Moy Thomas—when Little Nell, in the person of a bouncing little "Vaudeville artiste" called Lotta, suddenly brought a crimson and gilt chair down to the footlights and gave a "selection of popular American airs" on a most amazingly noisy mandoline.

THE QUILP TRAGEDY.

The "play" up to this point had been conducted pretty seriously. Nell, in a grey cloak with hood, had had many a pathetic "scene" with a well-meaning but singularly tiresome grandfather, who limited his method of expressing advanced age to wagging his white head and stroking the hand in which he held his staff; and the Quilp was most excellently done by, I think an English actor. But that mandoline solo was the sign for a general break-up—and a particular "breakdown!" This latter was performed by Little Nell, who appeared in rose-pink petticoats, open-work silk stockings, and high-heeled shoes for the purpose; "High Kicks" were then the order of the day, and Little Nell—"Little Nell!"—took case to be most safely in the fashion. Miss Minnie Palmer was on the other side of the way, at the Strand Theatre, playing a short-petticoated heroine in a remarkable mixture of transpontine romance and "serio-comic and dancer" business, and the merry Lotta was not to be bested in the department of silken hose, Dickens or no Dickens.

CURTAIN WITH A KISS.

Little Nell reached the summit of questionable taste in the harrowing scene which showed us the death struggles of the drowning Quilp in the river running at the bottom of his wharf. It did not matter that a bright moon was shining when the awful little villain tumbled into the water. It would have been impossible for the management to "present" the death of Quilp in the black fog of the real story. But it was going a bit too far in the opposite direction of Dickens when the moonlight changed into sunlight every time Little Nell, skipped on to see how the drowning was getting along, and changed back again into moonlight every time she skipped off again. In gruesome accord with realism, Quilp, rose three times to the surface; and just as he was giving in after the third effort to save himself, on danced the heavenly child Nell (in sunlight again), and picking up the wretched creature's hat which was on the riverside, tossed it to him with the touching remark, "Hi! you've forgotten your luggage!" Quilp shook his fist at the heroine, and sank; and the heroine shook with laughter, and danced. Of course, a musical comedy lover had been specially introduced into the "play" for the convenience of Little Nell, and the curtain went down to a kiss from him and a slap in the face from her! To what a different scene did the curtain go down, where Little Nell was concerned, in the book!

MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOTT.

Comparatively little is known personally of Miss Gertrude Elliott, perhaps, except that she is the charming wife and accomplished associate of Mr. Forbes-Robertson, who is making a welcome reappearance in Hull at the Grand Theatre next week, this being, singularly enough, their only visit to Yorkshire this spring. Miss Gertrude Elliott is American in the most charming sense of the word, and it was in an American play, called "The Cowboy and the Lady" that she made her first appearance at the Duke of York's Theatre with the American Wyndham, Nat Goodwin, and beautiful Maxine Elliott, her sister. But it was Midge (Miss Gertrude Elliott's part) the audience were chiefly interested in, the little elfin-like sprite, with the flashing eye, the saucy smile, the ready wit, which implies so much more than the words spoken, the impulsive temperament, and, above all, the magnetism of genius, which appealed to all. It was Midge who won all "hands down," though the play was a comparative failure. Miss Gertrude Elliott had arrived. She came, she was seen, she conquered. A little later the writer was at the first night of another play at the same theatre "An American Citizen," which only confirmed first impressions and realised their proverbial truth. Mr. (now Sir) Charles Wyndham was soon negotiating with her, and, after another altogether delightful and fascinating portrayal of Princess Angela in "A Royal Family," Miss Gertrude Elliott made her appearance in another of Captain Marshall's plays, to wit, "His Excellency the Governor," winning the hearts of all by her art.

WITH FORBES-ROBERTSON.

After continued success at the Criterion in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" she joined Mr. Forbes-Robertson as his leading lady in September, 1910, and was married to him in December of the same year. Playing through the whole gamut of his repertoire, nothing came amiss, and her Ophelia, Little Britain in "Mice and Men," Maisie in "The Light that Failed," Militza in "For the Crown," Desdemona in "Othello," and Cleopatra, Bernard Shaw's girl-Queen, are among other treasured memories. Miss Gertrude Elliott's latest success as Stasia, the humble maid-of-all-work, the poor little hack of a boarding-house hag (subsequently transformed into a lady), is marked by a distinction, a sympathy, and a spirituality which slumbering, is soon awaked by the divine tenderness of "The Passer-By," so beautifully portrayed by the personality and genius of Forbes-Robertson. Like her great companion in art, Miss Elliott is one of the few actresses on the stage who can create an atmosphere and enter into the very skin of the character she is representing without losing her own personality and charm.

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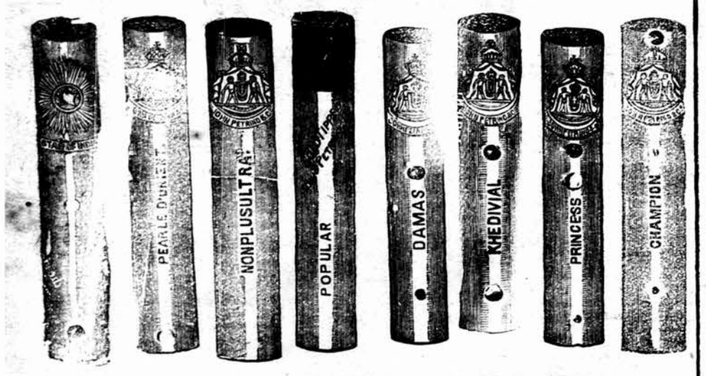

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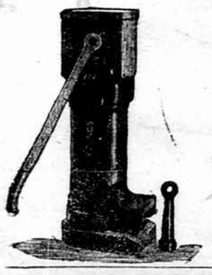

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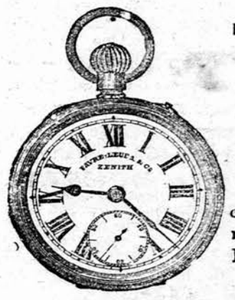

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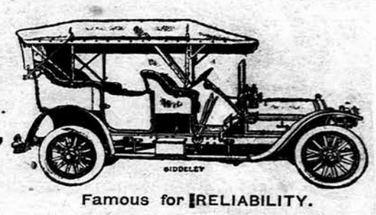

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.